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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Takes to Summer Travel

Ships, Trains, Planes Are Full

Exchange Rates Isolate Paris

Europe's Armies Vie in Air

World Vets Demand No War

Honeymoon Point Is Gone

SUMMER sees the American people taking to travel on a scale not witnessed since 1929. About 15,000 left New York last week end on ocean-going ships. The new mammoth liner Normandie, credited with inspiring a boom in European travel, could have sold out twice. A steamship official says ocean travel is up 40 per cent over 1934, which was 50 per cent above 1933. The railroads are putting on dozens of extra trains. New York Central reports a 15 per cent improvement. Long trip tickets are the rule rather than the exception. Air lines and motorbus lines share in the activity—America, more at peace in its mind, suddenly resolves to go somewhere.

¶ The American stream to Europe sends its major currents into changed routes. Bookings to England and Italy increase largely and those to Norway and Sweden to proportions not known before. Credit is not given to the scenery, but to the rates of exchange. France, long the favorite, is suffering heavily. Paris hotels have comparatively few American guests. American branch banks in Paris no longer see queues of Americans waiting to cash travelers' checks. The knowing American crowd is simply elsewhere in Europe—The American travel dollar has become an economically smart dollar at last.

¶ Travel on American air transport lines advanced 49 per cent in the first three months of the year over those months in 1934. The summer sees the tide rising steadily. In June 15,748 passengers landed at or took off from the Cleveland airport. The railroads are fighting the air lines for business with air-conditioned trains, as more swift streamline trains are being rushed through the shops. But prime business looms for both rail and air. Private automobile travel exceeds all recent years. The national parks are feeling a tide of visitors that suggests a record. Family budgets are balancing, things are looking up—The heart whispers to the pocketbook, Let's go!

¶ European nations are in a ferment of building and testing out strange new types of airplanes. While the British Army's Queen Bee still has the world wondering over the uses of a pilotless plane controlled from the ground, out comes the army's heavy Fairey Fantome mounting five guns. Germany is building mystery planes that Gen. Hermann Goering calls "the most modern possessed by any nation." France sets up new factories and uses new ideas in replacing 2167 planes in three years. Roumania and Yugoslavia have their own "mysteries." Russia builds huge, multimotored ships—Europe amazes itself with the speed and functions of its new air fighting machines.

¶ Italy's army is first to build an "air city," called Guidonia. This is a whole community of experts devoted to air research and plane designing and developing. League circles see swifter progress in air technique than in land or sea armaments. Aerial supremacy is held to be vital in any new war. Apprehension is the lash that is driving the strategists and the inventors. As one nation exposes its newest sky wonder other nations order their technicians to surpass it. So much of the world's mechanical genius is absorbed in this largely negative development—What a price the world is paying for being ridden by its unnecessary fears!

¶ Paris sees the first official meeting of the men who fought one another in the World War declare for peace. Veterans of the armies of the allied nations sit in conference with German veterans arranged by Fidac, French veteran organization. The talk results in a plan. The plan is to forestall another conflict and preserve peace. Once they fought one another, now they stand with one another in expressing their chief demand. The world will take notice of the action of the men who know by bitter experience—They demand that Europe shall not be driven again into the useless waste of war.

¶ Honeymooners will now go to Niagara Falls looking in vain for famous Honeymoon Point. While 50,000 persons watch from the American and Canadian banks, two blasts of dynamite charges buried in deep holes rip away 11,000 tons of the promontory. The remainder of Table Rock, in which a great crack appeared recently, will also be blown into the gorge for safety reasons. Safety first, but Honeymoon Point was, in its way, more romantic than the Blarney Stone. Uncounted thousands of newly-wedded couples have declared Niagara was wonderful beyond all words from Honeymoon Point—And the happy innocents really believed it was the cataract that gave them their big thrill.

How the 'Island Empire' is Nibbling at a Continent



By a Staff Artist

The Traditional Nickname for Nippon Is Almost Obsolete

Japan's Expansion Onto the Asiatic Mainland Is Portrayed Above, in the Form of Outright Annexation in Korea, Protectorate Over Manchoukuo and Influence in Northern China

Japan Scans Far Imperial Horizons

Moscow Protests Acts of Manchoukuan Gunboats and Troops

Borders 'Violated'

MOSCOW, July 2 (AP)—Soviet Russia has confronted Japan with a formal protest, charging that violations of Soviet territory by Manchoukuan gunboats and soldiers may result in "very serious consequences."

The protest, presented in Tokyo by Ambassador Constantin Yureneff, asserted that the responsibility for intrusions beyond Soviet borders would fall on Japan. The Russian Ambassador asserted:

"Taking into consideration these violations of the Soviet frontier by Japanese and Manchoukuan authorities, which may bring very serious consequences in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan and to the cause of peace in the Far East, the Government of the U. S. S. R. has instructed me to present a determined protest."

Frontier Incidents

An official announcement of the protest disclosed a long series of alleged trespasses on Soviet ground by both Manchoukuan ships and soldiers. It said that there were several instances of Soviet frontier guards being fired upon and suffering fatalities.

The note said that the Soviet Government "cannot permit" navigation of Soviet interior waterways by Manchoukuan vessels, asserting:

"The Soviet Government expects the Japanese Government, which has already repeatedly declared a desire to maintain peaceful relations on the frontier, to adopt urgent and energetic measures to prevent further provocative actions by local Japanese and Manchoukuan military authorities, pointing out to them the danger and inadmissability of their conduct."

Village Bombed

The Soviet note declared that Manchoukuan authorities and the Japanese foreign minister failed to give satisfactory answers to previous protests by the U. S. S. R.

The specific charges of incidents during the last few months included a declaration that two Manchoukuan gunboats penetrated the Soviet branch of the Amur River and, training their guns on Soviet frontier cutters, disobeyed their orders to halt.

Manchoukuan military detachments were alleged to have ambushed Soviet guards on patrol.

Official Tokyo Is Calm On Moscow's Protest; Press Stresses Threat

TOKYO, July 2 (AP)—The strong tone of Soviet Russia's latest protest to Japan, alleging Japanese troop violations of Soviet territory, evoked sensational headlines in the Tokyo press today, but officials professed little concern.

Vernacular newspapers stressed the sternness of the protect. Nichi Nichi called it "theratening," emphasizing a "reference to grave consequences."

Officials asserted that such a phrase was absent from the note in the Russian language which Ambassador Constantin Yureneff handed to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota Monday night.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Yureneff sent a second note to Mr. Hirota today "correcting certain passages" of the protest. The spokesman said Japan's response would be withheld pending a reply from Gen. Jiro Minami, from whom a report on the alleged incidents has been requested.

An army spokesman asserted it was doubtful whether the incidents actually occurred.

The Foreign Office spokesman announced today that Katsuji Debuchi, former Ambassador to the United States, "carrying the Japanese Government's good will wherever he goes," will visit Manila from July 25 to July 29.

Mr. Debuchi is en route to Australia on an official good will mission. He was known to be hopeful of conferring with leading American and Filipino officials.

Clouds Over Orient

WHAT is behind Japan's latest "nibble" at China in Hopei Province, and Soviet Russia's protest against alleged violations of Russian frontiers by Manchoukuan gunboats?

These immediate questions arising from Japan's open drive for leadership in Asia are among those analyzed by Monitor Staff Correspondent in seven articles starting today.

Entitled "Japan's Far Horizons," the series sums up the Island Empire's diplomatic and commercial position, with emphasis upon social and historical factors in Tokyo's policies.

West's Former Diplomacy and Trade Policies Motivate Program

Asian Leadership

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan today is definitely on the march. She belongs to the camp of the dynamic, not of the static nations. At a time when some countries are thinking in terms of stabilization of existing frontiers, Japan has embarked on an ambitious career of political and economic expansion in Manchoukuo.

Recent incidents have shown that boundary disputes with China or Outer Mongolia are pretty certain to be settled in favor of Manchoukuo, by virtue of Japan's superior military strength. Japan's official spokesmen lose no opportunity to emphasize their country's paramount interests in China; Japanese insistence on naval parity is very largely attributable to the desire to make this claim of paramount interests unchallengeable.

There is a commercial as well as a political side to Japan's advance. At a time when most countries are abandoning laissez faire economics and taking shelter behind tariff and quota walls, Japan in the twentieth century is advocating the doctrines of Manchester in the nineteenth and is eagerly seeking new markets for its expanding exports from Brazil to Siam.

Aggression in Saddle

Behind the present-day Japanese psychology of perpetual advance lie several causes: The wave of nationalism that has swelled high since the occupation of Manchuria; the constant pressure of a rapidly growing population; the discovery of an unsurpassed technique for producing goods of moderate quality at low prices.

Last, but by no means least, there

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Relief Workers Complain of Pay In Berry Fields

Say 5 Cents a Quart Is Starvation Wage In New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 2—The unemployment dole and the wages paid pickers in the raspberry fields of New Jersey were brought into strong juxtaposition here today in telegrams to Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to intervene in the "misuse of relief workers under the present slave-wage conditions" in the Atlantic County fruit-growing area. Organized labor was the foremost petitioner for an impartial investigation of the situation, declaring that reports indicate a practice of "starvation wages."

Meanwhile, hundreds of relief workers are refusing to take jobs as pickers, since to do so would mean the sacrifice "for a pittance" of their

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Moscow Awaits Dread Decisions On Job Test by Social Origins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 1—Thousands of Moscow residents are awaiting with anxiety the final decision this week whether they shall be permitted to remain in the capital or must seek new work and living quarters in less favored parts of European Russia or in pioneer regions of the Soviet North or Asiatic Russia.

For several weeks the authorities, assisted by the political police, have been assembling and examining questionnaires submitted to every Moscow resident. Among the questions asked were these: What is your social origin? What did your parents do? What did you do before the Revolution? What have you done since? Did you fight in the civil war, and if so, on which side? What are your political views? Do you have any religious beliefs?

Manual Workers First

The most care-free residents are those who could reply, "My father was a manual worker, a member of the Communist Party, who fought for the Bolsheviks. I am a Communist and a manual worker." Such people are safe. But those who had to reply "My father was an aristocrat, or a merchant, or a Tsarist official," face an uncertain future, whatever their own record may be.

For this "passport revision" is a systematic movement to clear out of Moscow any persons who are considered doubtful supporters of the Bolshevik dictatorship. It is estimated that the revision in Leningrad, which was completed a few weeks ago, resulted in expulsion of about 70,000 residents. Of these 2000 were exiled to disagreeable districts, while the rest were forbidden to settle in any large city of European Russia such as Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Kief.

Many Moscow residents have not awaited the final decision. They felt that their social origins were so bad that it would be better to leave the capital voluntarily and seek less agreeable work elsewhere. For once the decision has gone against them, many opportunities for work are closed. Soviet executives do not like to employ "social outcasts."

Close Investigation

The last passport revision in Moscow began in January, 1933, and continued for several months. At that time about 50,000 persons were compelled to leave the capital, sometimes at 24 hours' notice. Many families were broken up, some members being allowed to remain while others were expelled.

These mass examinations are extremely thorough. The political po-

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House Forces Utilities Bill To Conference

Administration Leaders Join Opposition on Revised Measure

Roll Call Defeated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—In another effort to rescue the clause abolishing "unnecessary" holding companies from the most complete defeat yet meted out to President Roosevelt in Congress, Administration leaders today joined the opposition in sending the substitute House utilities bill to the Senate by a vote of 323 to 81.

A few minutes before, in a vote more accurately reflecting the real division, the House adopted, by 257 to 147, its own modified utilities bill.

By following this strategy they forced the bill into conference where the White House still hopes that the President's determination to enforce the dissolution of "unnecessary" holding companies in the electricity and gas utility industry will prevail.

Rayburn Forces the Vote

Before the vote Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee which framed the more lenient House measure over his protest, called on progressive, liberal and regular Administration supporters to vote for the House bill although it no longer contains the feature they most want.

Although his desires prevailed, 147 members persisted in a vote which, on the face of it, was against the modified House bill and the holding companies.

Today's action, however, was merely a sequel to the real vote yesterday in which the House unmistakably recorded by 216 to 146 votes its refusal of the Progressive-Roosevelt proposal to make dissolution of superholding companies mandatory by 1942 despite threats of election reprisals by the Farley political machine and in disregard of publicity works allotments.

Goes Down to Defeat

These were held out as a reward for obedience to the President's wishes. In effect, the President has met his traditional antagonist, the private utilities, on his home grounds and gone down to one of the most conclusive defeats of his Administration.

The normally submissive House decided beyond question of doubt its preference for utility holding companies to presidential favors.

A last moment effort was made after today's vote approving the House bill to secure a roll call vote on the "death sentence" clause, but it was ruled out on a point of order by the Speaker.

Subsequently, the pro-utility forces moved to strike out entirely from the bill Section 11 which left in the Securities Exchange Commission permissive authority to dissolve such holding companies. The motion was defeated, 312 to 93. Following that, a perfunctory vote was ordered on final passage of the modified House bill.

The next step is for appointment of conferees to adjust, if possible, the Senate and House differences. The White House and congressional liberals continued efforts to obtain the "death sentence" clause out of this conference.

Appeared Futile

Reluctance to accept the House verdict appeared futile and unconvincing in the face of the extent of the House vote and the fact that it was taken after every pressure device available to the Administration had been brought into play. It is difficult to see how the President could convert sufficient House votes to turn such a conclusive defeat into a victory.

The vote provided a sensational anticlimax to the persistent propaganda campaign Mr. Roosevelt has conducted against the great utility holding companies since he first became a figure in national politics. The fight had been started in national affairs long before that by Senate Progressives led by Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska. The factual groundwork was laid by an exhaustive investigation of holding company structures and practice by the Federal Trade Commission during Hoover days.

When he took office as President, the trade commission's background work was republicized by ex-

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Success in Pursuing Happiness Offered as Goal of Education In Denver Convention Plea

Scope of Federal Relief for Schools Receives Major Attention

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 2—The chief function of the school is to enable citizens already possessed of "life and liberty" to succeed in "the pursuit of happiness," said A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools in Providence, R. I., in an address at the annual convention of the National Education Association, being held here this week.

"To be happy," said Mr. Stoddard, who is president of the association's department of superintendence, "we want to know the realities of life, to be able to understand relative values in the midst of confusion, to be able to appreciate that which is good in the midst of that which is bad, to care for the deeper meanings in the midst of the shallow, to desire the worthwhile in the midst of much that is trivial."

Definition of Happiness

Happiness he defined as "That deep and abiding contentment that comes from the abundant life, even though such a life includes both joy and sorrow, success and failure, prosperity and adversity, sunshine and shadow, laughter and tears."

The school should develop initiative, said Mr. Stoddard, "that causes one to automatically hunt for a solution to the problem that confronts him, that causes him to want to proceed from where he is, that leads him to want to be something better and nobler than what he is." It must help him to learn how to make decisions and choices and to avoid the prejudices which short circuit his judgment and it must show him how to recognize happiness when he does find it and to interpret its deeper meanings."

Must Solve Problems

"Never before in the history of mankind," said Mr. Stoddard, "have the rights of life and liberty been so

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A. J. Stoddard
Superintendent of Providence (R. I.) Schools

Mayor Acts On Proposed Gas Rate Rise

Mansfield Threatens to Withhold City Contracts From Consolidated

Boston Today—*also sees* House hear committee give favorable 13-2 report on corporation insurance plan—Federal Reserve point business off from year ago but encouraging signs in sight—Extension of organized gambling in licensing of pin ball games—Moose spend second day of convention in business sessions and visits to historical scenes.

***Gas*—Proposed New Rates Stir Opposition**

The new scale of gas rates sought by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will not become effective Aug. 1 without first meeting diverse and powerful opposition. Governor Curley will fight it. Mayor Mansfield will strive to block it. The Public Utilities Commission will hold a public hearing to let private citizens and others oppose it.

A special session of the City Council met this afternoon to consider a new five-year gas contract for the city, but Mayor Mansfield withheld it from consideration. Furthermore, "unless," he informed the Council, "the company withdraws the new schedule and reduces the existing scale, I will continue to hold up the contract."

The Mayor characterized the gas company's sudden offensive in asking for higher rates instead of granting lowered ones as being "unfair." He asked Henry E. Foley, head of the city's legal department, to ask the Legislature to correct the present "wasteful, inadequate" system of Massachusetts utility company regulation.

Allan Brooks, secretary to the commission, said that a definite date for the hearing probably will be set today or tomorrow. This hearing will determine whether the commission should suspend the new rate schedule or let it go into effect.

This condition is seen as the Achilles' heel in the plan, for it would seem to place the increased burden on small gas consumers those least able to pay.

[Details of the new gas rates and who they affect are given on page 3.]

***Insurance*—Motor Bill Is Before House**

Chief item of business before the House today was the Curley-DeCelles insurance plan. Designed to cut compulsory automobile insurance rates 30 per cent chiefly by reducing range of coverage, the measure promised to become one of most controversial bills considered this session.

Sponsor of the bill on the House floor was Representative Clarence N. Durant of Lee. He announced that the House Insurance Committee favored passage of the bill by a 13-to-2 majority. He cited three reasons why it should pass:

1. It will prevent carrying out of Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles' threat to cut the present 31 rate zones down to four. Such reduction in zones would mean a boost in insurance prices for many low-rate communities.
2. The new bill would not make full coverage higher priced than it is at present.
3. Its adoption would make drivers more careful because their having an accident would mean being classified as a poor risk, hence having to pay more for policies.

Floor opposition to the bill was led by Representative Philip Barnet, New Bedford. He condemned the Curley-DeCelles bill as not giving real protection. Present Massachusetts rates, he said, are not high when compared to charges in other states.

***Business*—In Again, Out Again, Experts Say**

New England has been patting itself on the back, declaring that business is getting better, but is it? Today the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston said "No."

After making allowances for customary seasonal changes in the cotton and shoe industries, the general level still was seen as below similar levels last year, and below the normal range for the 10 years between 1925 and 1935. Several factors, however, have recently entered the scene, brightening the picture, and wholesome gains are seen as emerging from the present conditions.

Consumption of raw wool during May was approximately three times what it was the same month a year ago. This was regarded as largely due to increased knitting activities of women.

By contrast, during the first five months of 1935 consumption of raw cotton and shoe lines. In this latter cent less than for the first five months of 1934.

Employment fell off this spring about 3 per cent and wages about 4 per cent, according to the State Department of Industries and Labor. These declines came mostly in the cotton and shoe lines. In this latter business the condition was seen today as already on a fair way to

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, July 2

Adjournment—Congress Sees Some Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prospect of an early congressional adjournment, with postponement of a tax legislation until the autumn, gained some strength today as an informal poll revealed that a majority in the House Ways and Means Committee are personally opposed to enactment of the Roosevelt taxes at this session.

A resolution was introduced yesterday proposing that Congress quit, after completing its regular legislative program, until Nov. 18—meeting then in special session to consider the tax bill. Senate majority leaders have so far emphatically opposed the idea, believing they would lose a weapon in driving through pending "must" bills.

Wheat Pact—Fails to Curb Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Despite the progress toward ratification of the International Wheat Curtailment Pact for this year, European wheat output was today estimated at nearly 33,000,000 bushels greater than last year by the International Institute of Agriculture. This makes a total output of 937,000,000 bushels. Thus the already acute problem of world wheat surplus will be further aggravated.

Pensions—France Lops Off Billion Francs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The French Cabinet today planned to cut more than 1,000,000,000 francs off the World War veterans' pensions, exempting only those actually wounded at the front—thus taking a large slice out of the 11,000,000,000-franc budget deficit. As compensation, a secret plan was approved to re-establish a large mutual investment company whose failure last year cost 200,000 veterans several billion francs in savings.

To avert possible rioting on Bastille Day, July 16, the Government will withhold the detailed terms of the pension cut until two days thereafer.

Orient—Russia Protests Japanese Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Russia today demanded of Japan that "urgent measures be adopted" to prevent further provocative acts by the local Japanese-Manchoukuan military on the Siberian border. A long list of border violations was presented. "Japan cannot escape responsibility for these acts originating in Manchoukuo," the Russian Ambassador told the Japanese Foreign Office.

These violations included the venturing of two gunboats into territory claimed by the Soviet Government, taking observations of Soviet defenses, the kidnaping of a Russian trooper, and others.

"Very serious consequences to the relations of the U. S. S. R. and Japan and to the cause of peace in the Far East" are at stake, the Russian Ambassador said.

Border troubles discussed: Page 1.

'Ole Miss'—Plane Stayed Aloft 27 Days

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP)—Fred and Al Key brought their plane, "Ole Miss," to a safe landing at 6:06 p. m. (central standard time) yesterday after breaking all existing endurance flying records by spending almost a month in the air.

A roar went up from 10,000 throats as the brothers made a perfect landing on the soggy field. "This is the happiest moment I ever experienced," said Al. "Me, too," echoed Fred.

They had outdistanced both the official record of 553 hours 41½ minutes and the unofficial record of 647 hours 28½ minutes, having been aloft 653 hours and 34 minutes, or 27 days, 5 hours and 34 minutes. The plane traveled 52,320 miles since the takeoff June 4—far enough for the fliers to have circled the earth twice.

Alaska—Complaint Sifter Helps Colonists

PALMER, Alaska—Eugene Carr, Federal Relief Administration "trouble shooter," today reported that the complaints of America's pioneer Matanuska colony had been largely assuaged, and confidence restored, according to the Associated Press.

Pressed by adverse publicity and a forthcoming Senate inquiry, Mr. Carr had been sent to sift the complaints, and remedy them. He at once dismissed the colony commissary manager, reduced the prices of supplies, and halted the construction of all cabins that were being made without foundations. Thus the major cases of mismanagement were reported on the way to solution, and the colonists gratified.

Relief Strikers—Mounties Quell Marchers

REGINA, Sask. (AP)—Three thousand relief camp strikers, who battled Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a two-hour riot during which a municipal officer was slain, were subdued today by tear gas and gunfire.

A second officer and a striker were injured critically. Five more policemen and a score of strikers were hurt before the police quelled the crowd, arrested 27 persons and dispersed the others.

The riot broke out after the mounted police and city officers charged a mass meeting of the strikers, halted by lack of funds in their march from the West to Ottawa, to protest against relief camp conditions. The strikers faced removal to a concentration camp, pending return to their homes.

Work Relief—Johnson Starts Machinery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A job for every qualified worker now on New York City relief rolls was the promise of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, as he

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Brewster Charges Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—The claim that he was warned with "brutal frankness" by Thomas F. Corcoran, one of the Administration drafters of the holding company bill and member of the "Frankfurter" brain trust, that a vote against the "death sentence" clause would mean that work would immediately stop on the Quoddy Bay tidal-power project was made today on the House floor by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

Representative Brewster, who as Governor of Maine campaigned long and forcefully against the power interests, made his statement immediately after the decisive House votes.

His own vote in opposition to the "death sentence" clause had been commented upon.

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correction. Orders have been mounting lately and many firms have resumed full time schedules (at reduced wage scales)) and others plan to reopen this week.

Gambling—Bill to Legalize Device Advanced

Another encroachment of organized gambling was seen as being pushed a step further yesterday when the Senate passed to a third reading a bill authorizing licensing and conducting of the game "bagatelle." This is commonly known as pin ball or marble game. (A player snaps a plunger which shoots a ball around and around a horseshoe board, finally landing it in a numbered slot or in the zero hole.)

There are some 30,000 of these machines in Massachusetts. They are said to be controlled mainly by a centralized company and placed at various amusement and commercial places on a percentage basis.

The bill asks for a charge of $150 for licensing these machines or a $3,000,000 additional revenue for the State. Before the measure was passed an amendment was attached which provided for a $10 flat tax on each machine or $300,000 more for the Commonwealth.

Advocates of the bill admit it is solely a revenue measure, but contend that inasmuch as the people play it, bet on the scores or receive prizes from establishments that have these machines, there is no reason why the State should not receive financial benefit from it. This view was hotly disputed by those who said it merely legalized another form of gambling.

Curley—He's Planning To Air His Bond Project

Perhaps taking a leaf from the example of President Roosevelt, Governor Curley will take his plan for a $35,000,000 state bond issue direct to the people via the radio. He will speak from station WNAC tomorrow evening at 7:15.

The bond issue is sought to give funds with which to match federal grants for Massachusetts relief projects. The bonds would be secured by diverting $3,000,000 a year for 15 years from the gasoline tax.

Moose—Delegates Go Into Executive Session

From all parts of the nation and Canada members of the Loyal Order of Moose today went into executive session in Hotel Statler's ballroom. Reports of officers and nominations for the elections tomorrow occupied most of their time.

This afternoon, delegates will visit historic Lexington and Concord. Tonight one group holds a frolic at Hotel Bradford, while another enjoys a moonlight sail down Boston Harbor.

Under the chairmanship of Eva G. Starkey, Women of the Moose met today, discussed dresses and children. A parade of gowns made by the members was chief item of interest. Some dresses illustrated economical modes of keeping up with the fashions, some having been made for as little as 79 cents.

Strike—Rhode Island Governor Seeks to Mediate

A peaceful and far reaching man is Rhode Island's Governor Green. Today he extended an invitation to the Uxbridge (Mass.) Worsted Company for a conference on the strike situation. The Governor desired to bring about a mutual parley between strikers and employers.

Politely but firmly Uxbridge company officials temporarily refused the Governor's invitation, told him that the strike was in direct violation of the constitution by-laws of the United Textile Workers of America.

Yesterday the Uxbridge Company received a copy of the demands of the union. It provided (Article 15, Section 3) that "before a strike can be authorized, representatives of the International Union must make an investigation of said grievance and try to effect a settlement."

The Company said that these demands have not been met, that no attempt was made previous to strike to bring about a settlement. They also point out that employees were receiving 10.75 per cent above the average wage for the district. Company officials said this fact was not communicated to employees which left all mill workers in ignorance of the wage scale.

General Manager Harold J. Walker, today again said the company will re-open the mills when a sufficent number of employees desire to go to work under their policies.

Rettich—Testimony Of Hornstein Closes

Herbert H. Hornstein (confessed accessory in the alleged $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery) finished up his testimony this morning in Boston's Federal Court. Immediately after he had left the stand Attorney William R. Scharton, defense counsel for other members alleged to have been connected in the crime, made two motions.

1. All testimony relative to the search and seizure at Warwick, R. I., be stricken from the record.

2. All evidence regarding the three New York men be dismissed because Hornstein said he had never known any of them, including Carl Rettich (alleged gang leader).

Judge Hugh P. McClellan denied both motions.

Directly following Hornstein on the stand was Morris Rubin, brother-in-law of Joseph Fisher (implicated in robbery by Hornstein's testimony). He testified under direct examination that he had lunched with Fisher in Pawtucket, R. I., and that he (Fisher) had placed a bundle containing about $19,000 in the back of his car. Rubin identified part of the money by the First National Bank wrapper he said he and his wife had wrapped around the bundles of bills.

Opera—Another Boston Season Next Spring Assured

Past few years, New York Metropolitan Opera Company has had difficulty in clearing expenses, has had to depend on guarantors to balance accounts.

Years 1934-1935 the Metropolitan Opera opened in New York, box office receipts were shy thousands of dollars. Then on to Boston under sponsorship of Boston Opera Association. Here their tills overflowed to the tune of profits. Delighted guarantors tucked money back in pockets.

Thus the twelfth season of opera under auspices of the Boston Opera Association, the past two financially successful.

Today Bostonians were assured of at least a week's season of opera next spring, in an announcement from the association. Appointed was Donald M. Frost as the new opera manager for 1936 to fill vacancy of the resigned H. Wendell Endicott.

As a result of their two-year profits the association has contributed $2000 to the Boston Symphony Orchestra and $2000 to the New England Conservatory of Music.

Tax—Higher Toll On Racing Is Proposed

In Massachusetts' State House today Governor Curley's 48-hour-week bill for state workers in certain institutions was in the hands of a committee for a third reading. Yesterday the House voted to send the bill to this group. Attached to it was an amendment calling for a new additional 1 per cent tax on total amounts wagered in the pari-mutuel machines at horse and dog race tracks.

The amendment would be the means (in part) of financing the Governor's proposed work-hour bill. Present 3½ per cent state tax on pari-mutuels would be increased to 4½ per cent.

Representative Frederick H. Reinstein, Revere Republican, offered the amendment, It was adopted by the House by an overwhelming voice vote and without debate.

Club Car—It's New Joy For Commuters' Group

Certain commuters along the New York, New Haven and Hartford's line running from Greenbush to Boston this morning gravitated toward a particular car on the train, a light of anticipation in their eyes. For attached to the train was the first club car to be operated out of South Station on a genuine commuters' train.

This club car, furthermore, is worthy of its name, for commuters must be members of the Club Car Association to enjoy its privileges. A group of businessmen from Hingham made the arrangements with the New Haven road to run the new car, which seats 65 and is similar to club cars on express trains.

The seats in the new car are movable permitting sociable groupings and there are tables for work or card playing. There is a buffet service for light refreshments and porter service. The car is attached week days to the 7:40 a. m., daylight time, train out of Greenbush, and the 5:16 p. m. train from South Station. Saturdays the car is attached to the 1:10 p. m. train out of South Station.

Ames—Yachtsman And Two Sons Lost at Sea

Boston today received the story of the arrival of the dismasted ketch Hamrah in Sydney, Nova Scotia, yesterday, with its owner and his two sons reported lost at sea on June 19.

Associated Press dispatches said that a large wave swept Robert E. Ames, Boston yachtsman, off the ship, and that his two sons took to a boat in an effort to rescue him, but were themselves lost when the small craft capsized.

The wind swept the Hamrah out of control. Its remaining crew tried to pick up the three men overboard during all the stormy afternoon, but darkness found their efforts unsuccessful.

The Hamrah had been racing from Newport, R. I., to Norway with several other yachts.

Weavers Fined $3800 For Not Paying Help

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 2 (AP)—The District Court yesterday imposed a $3800 fine against the College Weavers, Inc., rayon manufacturing concern for a labor law violation. An appeal taken by the corporation was to be entered in the Superior Court Aug. 3. The charge was failure to pay wages to 76 employees. The fine, a maximum penalty, was believed the largest ever passed in the court.

Miss Johnson Resigns New Hampshire Post

CONCORD, N. H., July 2 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges today announced his acceptance of the resignation of Miss Ethel M. Johnson as director of the state minimum wage office submitted to him June 25.

The Governor said the resignation would be effective as soon as work now in progress is completed. The Governor, in a statement today, said Miss Johnson's resignation "was wholly voluntary."

Negroes on Tennessee Juries

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 2 (AP)—Negroes were chosen yesterday to serve on the Knox county grand and trial juries yesterday but Attorney General J. Fred Bibb said it was not done because of the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Scottsboro, Ala., case. "Their names," he said, "were drawn from a list prepared and placed in the jury box two years ago."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Pan Americana ...	Baseball game....	'Hits and Encores'
5:15	"Dust and Ice Ages"	Women's National	"Story Builder"..	recordings and
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Republican Club..	"Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks...
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Vocalist; news....	Male quartet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	"The Story Man".....	Features; news...	Reports; sketch..	Cowboy songs....
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"..	Minute Men talk..	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist.....	Feature; music...	Russian music....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	'Musical Turns"..	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	CBS vocalist.....	Organ recital....
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal....	"Singin' Sam".....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Children's Fourth"..	Government talk..	Boake Carter, news	Rhode's Orchestra.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Charlotte Ensem..
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist..	Lace": soloists...	Coast Guard talk..
8:30	"Welcome Valley":	Ted Fiorito and	"Melodiana": solo-	Continental Or-
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch..	his orchestra....	ists; orchestra...	chestra concert..
9:00	Goldman Band con-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Gluskin's Orches-	Sons Union Vets..
9:15	cert, Central Park..	vocal soloists.....	tra; vocalist.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Special sport pro-	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	Miller's Orchestra
9:45	gram, New York....	chestra; contest.	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00	'Fibber McGee and	"My Maryland";	ians; Col. Stoop-	International pro-
10:15	Molly": comedy....	Francia White;	nagle and Budd...	gram of sports
10:30	Special sport pro-	James Melton;	Studio speaker....	from Yankee Sta-
10:45	gram, New York....	players; orchestra	Spotlight Revue...	dium, New York.
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news..	News Service.....	Fred Bergin and
11:15	Continuation of spe-	Sports; Harry	Week's Orchestra.	his orchestra....
11:30	cial sport program,	Meyers's Orch....	Dan Murphy and	Frank Masters &
11:45	New York	'The Hoofinghams'	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert; Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jimmie Harkins; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, "Education in the News—Highlights of the NEA Convention," William D. Boatwell.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:00 WBZ, Japanese Fourth of July celebration, from Tokyo, folk songs by Geisha chorus.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra concert; Isador Philipp, pianist.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; Hubert Hendrie, baritone; male chorus; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Thursday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, Stephen Foster Birthday program: John Tasker Howard; concert orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-New York, Bravies Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
6:45 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Pastorale"; Joseph Littau's concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Helen Hayes; Olsen and Johnson; Tom Howard; Main Streeters.
8:00 WNAC, Opera, "Faust," from Lewisohn Stadium; soloists; chorus; Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; players; sketches; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Nation's Capital Fourth of July: speakers; United States Marine Band.
9:30 WBZ, Independence Day tribute from Canada to the United States; sketch; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "America's Town Meeting"; speakers' forum.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.
12:00 WNAC, Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra concert, from San Diego exposition.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
Triumphal March from "Aida"...Verdi
Overture to "Sakuntala"...Goldmark
Minuet for Strings.....Boisoni
Ballet Music from "Faust".....Gounod
Scherso from the Fourth Symphony.....Tchaikovsky
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
Bolero.....Ravel
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Danford
Jealousy, Gypsy Tango.....Gade
The Continental.....Conrad

Movies



TREMONT—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Roberta," and Lois Wilson in "School for Girls." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

EXETER—"Go Into Your Dance," with Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson. 3:05, 6:09, 9:10. "It's a Small World."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Loves of a Dictator," with Olive Brook, English production based on incidents in Danish history. Impressive scenes in castles and great halls. Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount, 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. "Black Sheep."

FINE ARTS—Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in "My Heart Is Calling," a British musical film. 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55.



UNIVERSITY — "Stolen Harmony," with Ben Bernie and his orchestra. 2, 5, 8. "The Devil Is a Woman." Tomorrow: "A Bedtime Story," and "The Life of Vergie Winters."

KEITH'S — Miriam Hopkins in "Becky Sharp," adapted from Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." Main feature of film is use of technicolor throughout. Designed by Robert Edmond Jones. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 4:15, 6:09, 8:14, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Murder in the Fleet." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Vaudeville.

STATE—Edgar Wallace's Congo story, "Sanders of the River," with Paul Robeson singing as well as acting. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Unknown Woman," secret service story.

METROPOLITAN—Kay Francis as a Travelers Aid worker in "Stranded." 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Dancing Honeymoon" revue. Overture features winners in amateur musicians contest semi-finals.

MODERN—"The Hoosier Schoolmaster." 9:00, 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. "In Caliente."

BOSTON—"The Raven," with Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff. 11:40 a. m., 2:21, 5:02, 7:43, 10:24. "The Headline Woman," entertaining newspaper story.

UPTOWN — Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in "People Will Talk." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. "Let 'Em Have It," a "G-man" tale.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Songs of the Birds," cartoon; "Colorful Guatemala"; Dave Apollon in "The Wishing Stone"; Harry Langdon in "His Bridal Sweet"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "$10 Raise," with Edward Everett Horton. 2, 5, 8. "Let 'Em Have It."

STRAND—"Bill of Divorcement." 1:24, 4:11, 6:54, 9:45. "Finishing School."

Music

ERA BAND—Jamaica Pond Bandstand, 8.

Other Events

BLINDFOLD CHECKERS—Exhibition of blindfold and simultaneous checker playing by Patrick Leonard of the Wells Memorial Checker Club, who also gives talk on the game. Music by Jamaica Plain Community Chorus. Guests may join in games. Boylston Branch Library, 433 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain. 8.

"LOVE IN LIVERY"—Comedy by Pierre Mauvaux, presented by the Brighton-Allston Community Theater. Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

ERA FREE LECTURE—"Fire Fighting," by J. J. Donovan, aide to Boston Fire Commissioner. Greenwood Church Community House, 386 Washington Street, Dorchester. 8.

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 3—Speaker: E. D. Carr of Waltham. 318 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.
ERA CIVIC THEATER ORCHESTRA—Franklin Park Bandstand, 4:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: Egyptian Art, 11 a. m.

Peace by Door-to-Door Politics Urged on Wellesley Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 2—Politics and methods of defeating in the 1936 campaign candidates who are opposed to their plans for maintaining world peace were the topics of the seventh day of the Friends' 10-day peace conference.

As today's classes of the New England Institute of International Relations progressed, its speakers made a final drive to impress the institute's 150 members with the necessity for definite and individual peace action in their own political wards and precints.

Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury of Harvard, advocated "resisting the State" in contemplation of and in time of war. "It is your duty to resist any warlike talk on the part of your Government," he said. "Too often we confuse loyalty to our State with loyalty to the policy of the incumbent Administration." He told the institute members to elect an administration they could follow.

Pacifism No War Cure

Paul Harris Jr. of Washington, D. C., director of the National Council for the Prevention of War, brought gasps of surprise from his pacifist audience when he said that "pacifism in America hasn't a ghost of a chance of stopping the next war."

The way to stop the next war he told them was to elect men to public office whose desire was not only to keep the country out of war but to keep the country on excellent economic terms with the rest of the world.

The method now widely used, he said, was peace action—"door-to-door campaigning by sincere peace and political workers who explain the stand of individuals running for public office in their district."

That such a campaign for 1936 was already under way was revealed by Mr. Jessee McKnight, director of all Mr. Harris's peace action field work. He said in an interview that the entire weight of the National Council for the Prevention of War was swinging behind a move to elect "proper" officials in 1936.

School for Political Action

By "proper," he said he meant men and women who were not blind to the part this country plays in the international field; people who realize that internal affairs have to be related to international relations.

Mr. McKnight said a recent two weeks' training school had just taken 15 field workers through a course in political peace action. Then these workers were sent into the field to organize peace action districts. They are set up in each congressional district. Already 150 unpaid workers are organizing local peace action groups.

The precinct plan for political action has long been stressed by Mr. Harris and his colleagues. It has had some small success. If his plans for 1936 progress upon the scale he presented to the institute today, it will be one of the first times — if not the first—in this country that a pacifist group will take on political significance in election of national public officials.

Tariff Urged as Weapon

Also advocating action, but not as drastically, Dorothy Detzer, author-traveler and instigator of the Nye arms investigation, warned the institute "not to let swivel-chair warriors dominate the foreign policy of the United States."

Bertram Pickard, Geneva correspondent for an English newspaper chain, spoke more broadly of maintaining international peace by setting up an international tariff and immigration organization.

Speaking exactly one year to the day after the Hitler "purge" on June 30, 1934, Hajo Holborn, late of the University of Berlin, told last night's audience that the world might well expect another "German blood purge" in the near future.

New internal unrest in Germany is bound to bring another massacre, he said. He warned against outside interference—even by diplomatic note—for such action he said "would only strengthen Hitler in fortifying his party."

The German people—even those opposed to Hitler and the Nazi Party—he asserted, would swing more solidly than ever to the side of the Brown Shirts in event of any threat of outside activity.

Hitler—"Pyschological Success"

In analyzing the Germany of today, Dr. Holborn measured its success on two bases. First, the psychological; secondly, on actual gains. He declared the Nazi revolution had been successful phychologically, but that only slight actual gains were evident.

The most evident gains, he pointed out, were the re-establishment of the German army, and the large decrease in unemployment.

He then charged Hitler with founding his state on a false basis, that of armaments, which he declared would never bring success or peace.

"The strength of the new German Army may prove useless in regard to the increasing power of Germany's adversaries," he said. "And at the same time, a policy of fighting unemployment by placing large orders for rearmament becomes more and more questionable."

Dr. Holborn, who is at present a visiting lecturer at Yale University, concluded with a declaration that Germany's internal indebtedness built up through this period of "synthetic reconstruction" would soon force Hitler to reverse his policy.

Weather

United States Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, slight temperature change, tonight and Wednesday; gentle northeast to southeast winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair, slightly warmer in the north portion tonight; Wednesday cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northeast, shifting to east and southeast, winds; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	75	Minneapolis	72	88
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	72	82	New York	68	84
Denver	62	..	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Helena, Mont.	54	70	Philadelphia	70	84
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Louis	76	90
Kansas City	78	94	San Francisco	54	72
Los Angeles	62	66	Washington	70	86
Miami, Fla.	82	88			

A—8 a. m. July 2.

B—Maximum June 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:14 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet
Wednesday, 1:23 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet

Light All Vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Lehman Submits Four-Point Program To Garment Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2 — Governor Lehman's four-point program, designed to establish peace in the garment industry in New York City, was before employers and the directorate of the International Garment Workers' Union here today. The Governor urges: (1) a new collective agreement to take the place of the treaty which expired on June 1; (2) a renewal of the wage and hour compacts; (3) limitation of contracts, and (4) a survey of pay conditions.

The Governor also urged that there be a resumption of conferences between representatives of labor and employers to settle other points at issue.

Governor Lehman's recommendations followed a conference which he called and at which spokesmen for the garment workers and employers met him in Albany last Friday and agreed to a truce until he could formulate proposals that might serve to bring about an understanding in the industry and avert the threatened strike.

In the letter in which his recommendations are contained, the Governor stresses that disorganization would be bound to result from a struggle and voices the view that the industry "may be suffering more from the methods of procedure in the application of labor standards than from the standards themselves."

The letter was addressed to all groups concerned in the controversy and, it was held here today, probably will pave the way for an agreement.

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WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N.W.

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20c A FULL-QUART BOTTLE

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There'll be plenty of eating and drinking on the holiday. Order a case of Clicquot for the Fourth!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Res call Lynn Mass Breakers-7087

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Suffolk Ice Co 100 Cong.....LIB erty 5981
Res Joseph P Ayer, 37 Main....GRA nite 4099
Res Ray H Hammond
1230 Hyde Pk av. HYD e Pk 1696
Res Vincent B Haywood
358 Com av. HAL don 3885

Such listings may repay you many times over in new business for the small investment required.

Call your Local Telephone Business Office

*The Classified Section (yellow pages) has closed; no more listings can be taken for this section.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, July 2

(Continued from Page 1)

officially took over the supervision of federal relief funds today. It was evident that General Johnson proposed to make a model relief unit out of the New York organization. He rallied around him a picked staff from government and old NRA sources, and started on a whirlwind series of conferences.

Aliens in Army—Approved by Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German War Ministry was today empowered to enlist foreigners in the German army, by a decree signed by Reichsführer Hitler. The measure was to affect: "Persons who for some reason are not German citizens and Germans living abroad who want to serve the Reich."

Since Germany has made particular efforts to reassure tourists that they need not fear to travel in Germany, it was understood this decree would be used sparingly and with care. Voluntary rather than compulsory enlistment of Germans living abroad was said to be its object, and a possible extension of compulsory training to those residing in Germany who have remained foreign citizens for the purpose of escaping military service.

Peace—French and German Veterans Mix

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In the midst of war alarms in Ethiopia, and rash talk of a resulting disintegration of the League, World War veterans of the allied nations and Germany met today and insisted that peace must be maintained.

Eleven countries were represented in this first major conference of veterans from both sides. No specific action was expected, as this was to be a meeting devoted to making acquaintances. But after the secret session, this announcement was made: "The discussions, which never left the level of perfect sincerity, showed the great desire of all delegates to work in common to realize the desire of former combatants to maintain world peace." "Fidac," an international veterans' organization, sponsored the conference.

Water Front—Strike Started on Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Another chapter to the turbulent history of waterfront labor disputes here was opened today, when about 200 stevedores and bargemen went on strike. They hope to tie up vessels plying between San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento and intermediate points.

Packers—Contest Federal Processing Taxes

MALONE, N. Y.—An application for an injunction which would prevent the Federal Government from collecting $264,800 in processing taxes from two Utica packers, was today before Federal Judge Bryant, according to the Associated Press. The Government yesterday made a motion that the petitions be dismissed. Judge Bryant set July 8 as the date for hearings on the injunctions. Other court tests of the processing tax have been started in other parts of the country.

Inquiry—Free Hand Given to Dewey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Armed with "an absolute free hand" from Governor Lehman, Thomas A. Dewey today hastened the assembling of a staff of 20 young attorneys for the state inquiry into crime in New York City and its political connections in New York City.

As an unhampered prosecutor with gubernatorial sanction, Mr. Dewey will at first digest the mass of information presented to the March grand jury, which led that jury to call for an exhaustive inquiry. Second on the list is supporting information from the Fusion mayoralty investigator, Paul Blanchard. Mr. Dewey faces the considerable task of mobilizing his case by July 29, when the Supreme Court meets.

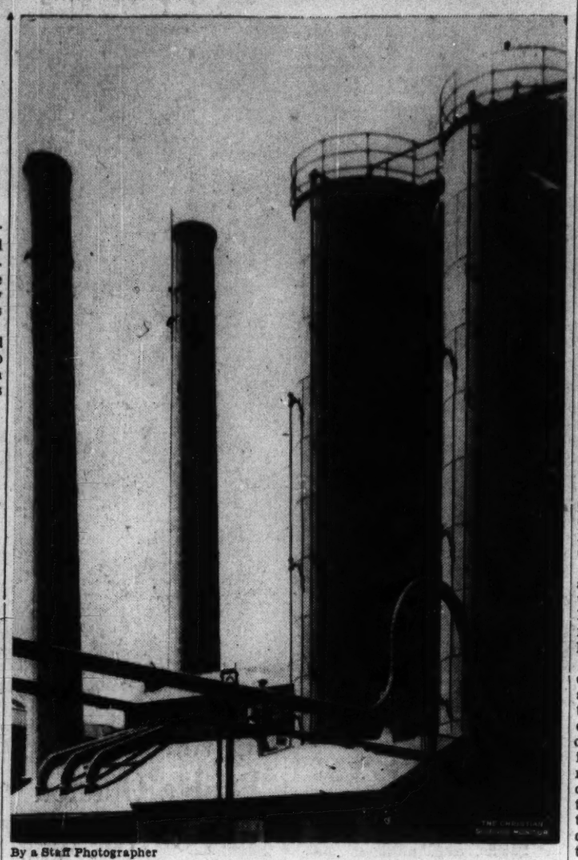
Train Record—Claimed by 'Dashing Cologner'

BERLIN (AP)—The super-streamlined train, "The Dashing Cologner," made the 355-mile run from Cologne to Berlin yesterday in five hours, nine minutes. The trip, averaging slightly more than 70 miles an hour, was its first regular run, and, as a result, Germans claimed the title of world's fastest train for the new unit.

The new train has a top speed of 120 miles an hour and carries 81 passengers in its two coaches.

Battle Rages Over Gas Rate Increase

Small users to pay more, big users less under proposed readjustment. Necessary, says gas company. An imposition, retorts Curley and legislators. And that's the issue.



By a Staff Photographer

More Money Found Needed to Run This Titan

Rate increases cautiously advanced by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company today found legislators rising to the defense of the householder who now finds difficulty in paying his current monthly gas bills.

The question: "Is the proposed rate increase to consumers who burn up to 4000 cubic feet a month a public imposition, a business necessity, or both?"

That is what the legislators must decide. Gov. James M. Curley frankly declared the action an imposition on the poor. Company officials today insisted that it was a necessity, quoting a drop in dividends to stockholders from 8 to 3 per cent.

Others, including Elliot Earl, secretary of the Governor's Utility Investigation Commission, declared that the gas company had not conducted its business in a manner that warranted an increase in rates.

Both Increase and Decrease

The proposed rate changes are affected thusly: an increase from $1.50 to $2.10 for the first 1000 cubic feet of gas; a decrease from $1 to 80 cents for every 1000 cubic feet used in excess of 1000. Hence, a consumer who uses 3000 cubic feet a month and ordinarily pays a monthly bill of $3.50 will be mailed a bill for $3.70 under the proposed rates.

On the other hand, a consumer burning 6000 feet, who ordinarily pays $6.50 a month, would receive a bill for only $6.10. A saving of 80 cents would be made by the consumer of 10,000 cubic feet, the average consumption by householders with automatic gas water heaters.

The argument of legislators, however, is that the great bulk of consumers use less than 4000 cubic feet, hence the burden of the proposed increase "falls on the great majority of householders." This fact is substantiated by the figures of the gas company.

Has Many Small Users

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company serves a total of 258,000 customers. This figure is broken down into the following: 50,000 living in apartment houses and using anywhere from 100 to 300 cubic feet of gas; 120,000 living in two to three-family houses using from 2000 to 3000 cubic feet; 45,000 single house dwellers and 15,000 commercial users. Although the single house dwellers and commercial users constitute a small minority in number, they are by far the richest source of revenue to the gas company.

An average consumer uses about 2300 cubic feet of gas, according to company estimates. A great many consumers—too many to suit company officials—consume between 200 and 300 cubic feet of gas which brings in about 80 cents from each, less than the $1.60 a month which the company figured to be the cost of maintenance for gas meters, particularly in apartment houses where there are frequent shutoffs and removals.

Takes in Broad Territory

The territory of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company includes Boston, Brookline, Chelsea, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Weston, Ayer, Groton, Littleton, Bedford, Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury and Wayland.

Obviously, the proposed increase in rates under 4000 cubic feet is a promotional effort; in other words, an attempt to make the small consumer pay his share of the cost of service. Ever since the company has been in business the small consumer has been a problem.

The company has claimed to carry him at a loss and hence the current rates were declared to be an imposition upon the larger consumer who is forced to make up for the losses incurred.

The chief motive for the proposed price reduction above 4000 cubic feet, according to company authorities, is to encourage the sales of gas burners and automatic gas water heaters for the home. Sales resistance is cut down when the salesman can point to a low cost to heat a home by gas.

Face Keen Competition

Competition in fuel had been keen, the company declared. Gas consumption had fallen off 10 per cent since 1931. Something had to be done, it was said, to encourage the use of gas. Hence the conclusion of the company to make more money at the expense of the small and more costly consumer in order to cut the rates to the larger and more profitable consumer.

"It would be foolhardy to overcharge our large customers," said one company official. And why? Because of the keen competition in the fuel business. Compared to the 40,000 estimated homes heated by oil in Greater Boston, the gas company serves only 2900 homes. There are 18,000 homes with automatic gas water heaters and a great many more with gas heaters operated by hand. This is the field that the gas company wanted to expand."

There the battle hangs fire. On one hand are the legislators who demand a square deal for the man of moderate means. On the other hand, the exponents of what is called "sound business ethics." The outcome will be heard within the month.

Schacht Receives Power to Enforce Export Pool Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 2—Power to compel German industrialists to contribute their assessed share toward the 1,000,000,000-mark export pool has been given to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Economic Controller.

An order published in the Official Gazette today gives to Dr. Schacht a weapon against "industrial slackers," who have protested that payment of their quotas would take all or more than their last year's profits. The export pool is designed to stimulate German exports for the purpose of building up credits of foreign capital that may be used for needed raw materials.

At the time this measure was announced, its intent was interpreted as an effort to obtain materials for the army. Various substitutes tried out by German inventors have not met the army's needs. These needs are accentuated now that the Reich has launched a policy of rearmament.

The export pool is raised by means of a 2 to 3 per cent tax on sales from factories producing for the home market, and certain public utilities like gas, water and electric power. The larger portion, or 750,000,000 marks, is to be drawn from industry, while the remaining 250,000,000 marks is to be supplied by the Gold Discount Bank.

HAGEN, Germany, July 2 (AP)—Rudolf Brinkman, director of the Gold Discount Bank, told a Westphalian industrial audience today the "very existence" of Germany is at stake in the Reich's billion-mark dumping pool to obtain raw materials.

"We have simply been driven to adopt this course in order to raise our exporting capacities, for our very existence is at stake," he asserted, explaining the government's latest methods.

"Foreign buyers keep telling us they want to do business with us, but our goods are too expensive. We desperately need an outlet for our manufacturers and a return of raw materials. How we are getting it is nobody's business but our own."

Mr. Brinkman asserted that existing trade arrangements with other countries, proving to be of no avail, should be abandoned.

"We don't intend to copy competing nations' methods, but we claim the right to employ means that seem to us to be more likely to gain our ends. We want to deal at fair prices, to liberate trade from its present shackles, and restore money to its legitimate place as a stable means of international exchange," he said.

A law newly made public would compel captains of industry who balk at contributing their assessed shares in the dumping pool to do so.

Law Books Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAND, Fla.—Stetson University law library has received from Antonio S. de Bustamante, Cuban jurist, presentation copies of three works on international law, of which he is author, by announcement of Dean L. H. Tribble. Señor Bustamente, whose home is in Havana, is a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, elected in 1931 for a period of eight years. The gift comprises an English translation of his treatise on territorial waters, and the two volumes of his monumental work on international public law that so far have been published.

'Gas' Tax Goes Up Cent in October In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2—The Connecticut motorist who didn't pay much attention to the General Assembly session is waking up to find that the legislators paid a good deal of attention to him.

In a few days Michael A. Connor, motor vehicle commissioner, will send postcards to all owners of registered motor vehicles in the Hartford area notifying them to submit their cars within a specified time to a thorough inspection of safety equipment.

The motorist will find he has to pay 25 cents to the State for the privilege and perhaps considerably more than that to an automobile mechanic if his lights are bad, his brakes inadequate or his horn and windshield wiper out of kilter. When the Hartford inspection is finished the inspectors will move to new territory and keep it up until the 350,000 cars licensed in Connecticut and some 50,000 additional cars licensed in other states but used largely in Connecticut have been inspected.

Two tests will be made each year, and the purpose of the campaign is to keep rattletraps off the road. Fines can be assessed if a driver fails to comply with instructions to have his equipment put in shape.

Also effective on July 1 was another law that may surprise some automobile owners. Tax collectors throughout the state now are required to send the motor vehicles commissioner the names of all motorists who are delinquent 60 days or more in payment of property taxes on their cars. The commissioner will thereupon suspend their licenses until the taxes due to the towns and cities are paid and a receipt from the tax collector produced.

This kind of a club over the heads of tax-dodging automobile owners was sought by the tax collectors. For years they have been complaining that they could not keep up with automobile owners who failed to pay the tax. The new system is like the Chinese and the laundry check: no taxes, no automobile license.

Oct. 1, an increase in the gasoline tax from 2 to 3 cents a gallon becomes effective. Next winter the motorist will get his "break." Registration fees have been reduced about a third, effective in 1936 and when the registration date was moved from Jan. 1 to March 1 the Legislature presented each automobile owner two months free registration. Licenses issued last Jan. 1 for 12 months will be good for 14.

Junior Trade Group Decries Rising List Of U. S. Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2—Young men—as represented in the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce—are in emphatic accord with their conservative elders in opposing "government in business" and bureaucracy, and in urging that government costs be cut by consolidation of local units.

Some 2000 members of this organization, meeting here in an annual convention, adopted committee reports which indicated strong opinion on these issues.

The United States was described as a "great wonderland of bureaucracy" in a report of the national government expenditures committee, which charged that an "appalling army of public employees" is "interfering with the proper administration of governmental functions and determination of governmental policy."

Merging of groups of small units of government into larger and more efficient agencies, "is absolutely essential if the taxpayers of this country are to have any further economies in government," according to another committee.

Erring Motorists Mend Ways At Laguna Beach on Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif.—Motorists who come to this beach city to enjoy the rugged sea coast or the city's active art colony need have no fear of the uniformed traffic officer who may hail them down with screaming siren.

For Abe W. Johnson, chief of police, has banished old methods and old habits of handling traffic violations.

The motorist who fails to heed a boulevard stop can expect to be reminded of the fact. In fact, he gets a "tag" for the offense, but it is not a summons to court.

And he who may attempt to slip through the city a bit faster than the law allows is pretty sure to be halted, but not by a burley officer who inquires, "Where's the fire?" The officer discusses the offense with the driver, determines the degree of seriousness and hands him a "tag."

Signed by Chief

The motorist reads on the tag:

"Laguna Beach welcomes you. We desire your friendship and will, in turn, be hospitable and couteous to you.

"Because of the large number of visitors within our city, we respectfully ask of you to be careful in driving on our streets and to observe our traffic regulations, so that everyone may feel assured of their safety wherever they roam.

"This requires a little patience and kindliness, which we believe you will be glad to extend. Thank you. Laguna Beach Police Department, Abe W. Johnson, chief."

Mr. Johnson explaining the matter, said: "We have been using this system for about three months for every minor violation, whether by a local resident or a transient motorist. I authorized the use of these tags, and by their use I hope to promote better and more conscientious driving. I believe that as a rule the public does not make traffic violations intentionally, and that by placing errant drivers on their honor we get better co-operation than by using severe methods, except when necessary."

Mr. Johnson explained that flagrant violations are treated in the manner followed in other communities. However the City Council, he says, does not believe in making its traffic department primarily a revenue-producing agency, and it has given the police a free hand in the use of the courtesy tags.

New England Figures In Nova Scotia Fête

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., July 2 (AP)—New England and Nova Scotia joined in a historical ceremony here yesterday when a delegation from Massachusetts participated in the reopening of a museum.

Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor of Massachusetts, represented Governor Curley in the ceremonies. The museum is in the officers' quarter of an ancient French garrison, and its reopening was part of the Dominion Day ceremonies.



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State Forests Pay No Taxes, So R. I. Towns Don't Want Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2—Gov. Theodore Francis Green's plan to set up an elaborate system of state forests and parks in the western part of the State has run into opposition from residents of the rural sections affected.

West Greenwich, smallest municipality in the State—with a population of 402, has begun the fight on the Governor's program and has sought to enlist the support of other western towns. By a unanimous vote the town council in West Greenwich has approved a resolution opposing any land acquisition by the State unless approved by a majority of the town's electorate.

A. Studley Hart, resident of West Greenwich who inspired the resolution, charges that the Governor's program would deprive the eight rural towns affected of tax revenue from large parcels of valuable land. He estimates that one third of West Greenwich's area would be taken.

West Greenwich residents charge, furthermore, that much of the land to be taken over now is being developed with consequent increases in real estate valuations.

Other western towns effected by the project are Richmond, Exeter, Coventry, Hopkinson, Foster and Scituate.

Governor Green's plan was designed to fit into the federal program of establishing public forests in all parts of the country. Although Rhode Island is the smallest and most densely populated of the 48 states, hundreds of acres bordering on Connecticut are undeveloped and almost as untouched by civilization as they were in the Indians' days.

The Governor's plan calls for a grant or loan of federal funds to be supplemented by a state bond issue of $1,875,000.

* * *

Women—Harbingers of Success

Rhode Island's first back-to-the-soil movement, now in its third year in the fertile valley at the base of Mt. Hope in Bristol, promises to be markedly successful this season. For the first time two women have joined the men in caring for the little gardens which will provide stocks of food to carry families through the fall and winter. The women, both widows and both natives of Portugal, have cutlivated their 50 by 100 foot plots as well as any of the men, the supervisor of the project says.

The work is being carried out as an ERA project and 150 men, in addition to the women, are employed. The 34 acres that once were barren fields now are converted into well-kept gardens with rows and rows of potatoes, corn, peppers, tomatoes, carrots and other vegetables.

* * *

Teletype—Police Prefer It

A new teletype system for Rhode Island's police was completed this week. Thirty-one units are in the hook-up which connects police departments in every corner of the State.

The system, approved at the last session of the State Legislature, brings strategic points into contact with a central dispatching bureau at the State House in Providence. The system is hailed by police as a better means of communicating than by radio because all messages are confidential and cannot be picked up by outsiders.

During the next month representatives of the departments in various towns will be coached in the new system so that experienced operators will be able to handle the various machines when it goes into operation, probably the first of August.

In addition to the hook-up with the town police departments, the central headquarters will maintain a direct wire with headquarters of the Massachusetts State Police at Boston and the Connecticut State Police headquarters in Hartford.

Cash Sought to Guide G. O. P. Convention

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—A new-style drive for G. O. P. campaign funds was under way today by a Chicago group which hopes to see that contributors have a voice in the selection of candidates for 1936.

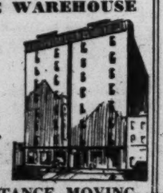
Frankly it is a bid to win back the party's backsliding "big business" contributors, say the authors, who will deal the money out through "regular Republican channels," but only when candidates and platforms are satisfactory.

By raising money before the national convention, rather than after, the group hopes to be able to exert influence when the presidential candidate is selected, a spokesman explained, and also when the platform is drawn.

Similar groups are in the making in Ohio and Indiana. The Chicago group, incorporated as the "Illinois Republican Citizens Organization," includes some of the biggest Midwest financial backers of past G. O. P. campaigns.

Sikorsky at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2 (AP)—Igor Sikorsky, airplane designer, and his pilot, Capt. E. A. Culbertson, left here this morning, continuing their trip from Stratford, Conn., to Miami in the new S-42 clipper ship, queen of the Pan-American Airways amphibion fleet. The plane, largest ever built by the famous designer, is to be put in service on its arrival in Florida.

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Greek Revolts Fail to Halt Progress Along Many Lines; People Crave Era of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, July 2—With the assembling of Parliament for an eventful session as the country faces a strong movement for restoration of the banished king, Greece is steadily marching forward despite two revolutions during the past two years and some 10 revolutions and counter-revolutions within the last 15 years.

Elements of Greece's progress were outlined in a hopeful message addressed to the Greek nation by Panayoti Tsaldaris, the Prime Minister, on the eve of the recent general elections.

Reviewing the progress made in the economic, financial and educational fields, Mr. Tsaldaris said that Greek agricultural production has been almost doubled during the last two years and now meets more than 75 per cent of Greece's needs. Some 360 traveling agricultural schools have been organized and these have trained many thousands of soil-cultivators up and down the country.

Gold Reserve Rises

In the financial field the Government has been trying to make Greece more and more self-sufficient. It wants to put an end to the past policy of living on foreign loans. The interest on these loans is only being partially met, and periodically the foreign bondholders demand their full return and Greece's good name is impugned at Geneva and elsewhere. Meanwhile, however, the country's gold reserve has risen from 35 to 65 per cent.

The reclamation works in the plain of Saloniki have been fully completed. Those undertaken in the plains of Serres and Drama will be finished in another two years. These public works will turn over to cultivation an area of 1,064,700 stremmas of fertile land, besides protecting vast areas against destructive inundations.

The commercial deficit, which in 1932 reached 2,357,293,000 drachma (about $23,000,000), has been reduced to 1,871,552,000 drachma, approximately $18,000,000. Special efforts have been made to reinforce national industry; as a result production has increased by 18 per cent. Other sources of national riches have been encouraged and reorganized—especially tourism.

New Roads in Making

Steps have also been taken to provide Greece in the next four years with a network of 2630 kilometers of new roads. The sum of money required for this will be about $13,000,000 only, whereas the former Administration, according to Mr. Tsaldaris, spent $17,000,000 on 350 kilometers of new roads in a period of four years.

To help the indigent classes, the Government has established public pawn-shops in the principal cities. Similar shops will also be opened in the countryside. In the past two years $46,000,000 have been paid to the 1,500,000 refugees which were repatriated from Asia Minor following the Greek debacle there. This sum is part of their claims against the Government for the loss of their properties left in Turkey. Furthermore, their indebtedness to the Government has been still further reduced from 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

In favor of the working classes the Government has organized committees of labor inspectors and has formed a commission to study the urgent problem of the protection of the workers. It has also passed a new social insurance law, while the plight of the public servants has been greatly lessened by raising their salaries.

Educational Advances

In the educational field, training colleges and urban schools have been established, while many of the school buildings which had been left unfinished by the former Administration have been completed.

Great stress has also been laid on the question of reorganizing the Department of Justice. A commission has been formed to draw up a new civil procedure and a new judiciary. The Government has also prepared a series of bills, a few of which have already been voted, to speed up the legal machinery.

As to the foreign policy of Greece, the greatest achievement of the Government is the Greco-Turkish amity pact concluded in September of 1933, and the signature of the Balkan Pact in Athens on Feb. 9, 1934. These two instruments have greatly strengthened Greece's international position both in the Near East and in the Councils of the nations at Geneva.

Thus, although the Venezelist revolt of March 1 has dealt their country a serious blow, the Greek people are looking forward to continued progress if only their statesmen will forget the political vendettas of the past and settle down to the real business of governing.

Span Over Hudson Links Highways Paralleling River



Wide World — Rip van Winkle Bridge, Built at Cost of $2,500,000, Connects Hudson and Catskill, N. Y.

Japanese Scan New Horizons Of Imperialism

(Continued from Page 1)

is the consciousness that, while Japan is ready to fight for the realization of her aims on the mainland of Asia, no other large power has shown itself able or willing to resort to arms in order to frustrate them. The net result of the Stimson notes and the resolutions of the League of Nations on the Manchurian issue has been to strengthen, rather than to diminish Japanese national self-assurance.

At first there was a tendency to take these communications very seriously; and this contributed to the extreme tension of the political atmosphere in Japan during the year immediately after the Manchurian incident. But when no action followed the notes and resolutions the average Japanese was inclined to feel that Japan had stood against the world on the Manchoukuan issue; and that the world had come off second best.

Japan's tendency to seek expansion on the neighboring continent of Asia is by no means new. Many years ago Morgan Young, editor of "The Japan Chronicle," tersely observed that "the consistent purpose of the Japanese was a determination to be undisputed masters of Eastern Asia." And W. W. MacLaren brings his history of the Meiji era, written almost 20 years ago, to an end with the following sentences, which seem quite applicable today:

"Nibbling at China"

"Japan's predominance in eastern Asia has become the foundation of the national policy. 'Nibbling at China' is no longer the propaganda of the military party alone: that policy has come to be universally accepted as leading directly to the realization of the nation's destiny. . . . In the event of China's inability to defend herself, what Western power will intervene to save her?"

But between the period of the World War—when Japan was encouraged to pursue a "strong" policy in China by the preoccupation of all the European powers with the conflict—and the present time, there was the interlude of the Washington Conference and the Nine-Power Treaty. Today Japan does not show the slightest inclination to enter into any scheme for co-operative consultation with other powers which possess interests in the Far East. The Japanese viewpoint is that East Asia is a Japanese preserve on which other powers will trespass at their peril.

Officially, Japan disclaims any intention of violating the commercial interests of other countries in China or of infringing on the integrity of the colonial possessions of European powers. But Japan's official spokesmen firmly reject the idea of subjecting their country's present and future policies to the limitation which would be involved in any kind of general consultative pact for the Pacific area.

Asia, they are fond of declaring, is for the Asiatics; and American or European powers have no more right to pursue political objectives in East Asia than Japan would have to intervene in the political affairs of America or Europe.

"The doctrine of 'Asia for the Asiatics,' writes Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara, a high staff officer of the Japanese Army in Manchoukuo, "is based on the supreme principle that Asia must be safeguarded and maintained by Asiatics."

And a well-known Japanese publicist, Retsu Kiyosawa, discussing in a magazine article the interesting problem of Japan's international position 10 years from now, foresees the decline of American and British influence in the Orient. America's prospective withdrawal from the Philippines, according to Mr. Kiyosawa, "will spell for the United States just so much less prestige in the Orient."

Occident Withdrawing

Mr. Kiyosawa believes that the time of Great Britain's independent influence in China has passed and expresses the view that Russia is also retreating from the Far East, as evidenced by the relinquishment of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. He asks what nation is calculated to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of these powers and replies: "Japan."

Japan's most important "far horizons" today are on the mainland of Asia, in China and in Manchoukuo. Russia inevitably plays a large rôle in the reckonings of Japan's statesmen and soldiers; the islands of the southern Pacific are not outside the scope of the Japanese horizon.

The development of Japanese-American relations is of the greatest importance for the future history of the Pacific. And, although Japan professes complete lack of interest in European affairs, a number of European powers, especially Great Britain, directly affect Japan's moves on the diplomatic chessboard.

There is historical drama and no little historical irony in the spectacle of Japan, which was awakened from its self-imposed seclusion by the imperious knocking of the Western powers, now disturbing the repose of those powers by treading the familiar path of empire. The broad aims of Japan's foreign policies, and their practical applications and implications in various parts of the world will be discussed in the following articles.

Moscow Awaits Test On Jobs by Origins

(Continued from Page 1)

lice study every questionnaire and check answers against their elaborate records. If any discrepancy is discovered, it goes hard with the culprit. "Concealing social origins" is a major offense in Soviet Russia.

Then comes the most dreaded ordeal. Doubtful persons are called before a commission for an oral examination which is much more searching than the questionnaire. Timid persons often break down during this examination; only the most resolute can face it placidly.

However, many residents with unfavorable "social origins" take comfort in the belief that this year's commission will treat them more gently than that of two years ago. If they are doing useful work and have not ventured any criticism of the Bolshevik regime—even in private conversations—they feel reasonably safe. But even these will be happy when the ordeal is past.

Rip van Winkle Bridge Opened By Gov. Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and a group of State officials formally dedicated the Rip van Winkle Bridge which spans the Hudson River between Catskill and the east bank of the river this afternoon. For four hours after the structure was opened there was a steady stream of automobile traffic from both ends of the bridge. The charging of tolls begins late today, and in this way the cost of building the bridge will be amortized, after which the structure will be turned over to the State.

Thousands of persons attended the formal dedication ceremonies. The Village of Catskill and the City of Hudson, a few miles north of the bridge on the east bank, were decorated with banners and bunting. Hundreds lined the river banks both above and below the bridge, and watched the first automobiles cross.

Following a luncheon at the Hotel Saulpaugh in Catskill, at which Governor Lehman was special guest, the formal dedication of the bridge was held on the Catskill side, with Mrs. Frederick Stuart Greene, wife of the state superintendent of public works, cutting the tape that threw the bridge open to traffic.

Short Cut to West

Governor Lehman then made a brief speech in which he detailed the steps that led up to the building of the structure, which is to provide a short cut between New York City and the West. It will afford a direct route into the Catskills and make a gateway to the western section of the State.

Following the Governor's speech the party moved to the center of the bridge where another tape had been stretched. At a signal, Miss Laura Miller, daughter of Clifford L. Miller of Claverack, president of the Rip van Winkle Bridge Authority, cut the tape. Again there were speeches, bands played and the party that had come from the east side continued on over to the Catskill side, while the number that had opened the exercises at the Catskill side crossed to the east bank.

Of Cantilever Type

The bridge is of cantilever construction and has a clearance over the river channel of 145 feet, so that the largest vessel can pass under it. From the center span there is an uninterrupted view for many miles up and down the Hudson River.

The structure was built under auspices of the Rip van Winkle Bridge Authority. Besides Mr. Miller it comprises Robert Hoe of Poughkeepsie, the Rev. Addison M. Jones of Catskill, and Francis M. Glynn of Valatie, secretary.

Governor Lehman will be the guest of citizens of Hudson tonight, when a dinner will be given to mark the opening of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city. This celebration will continue throughout the week, concluding with union religious services on Sunday. Historical service will be conducted during the next few days. There will be a sesquicentennial parade on Thursday in which many patriotic organizations will participate.

House Forces Utilities Bill to Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

tended congressional hearings. Meanwhile the Federal Power Commission was drawn into the picture with instructions to make a rate survey of the United States, and its findings were given widespread publicity as alleged evidence of exorbitant rates prevalent under the holding company domination of the industry.

A third and more dramatic angle was given to the campaign by presidential intervention into the New York City struggle to obtain lower power rates from the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

Using these various mediums to supplement each other; to keep the suggested overcharges and alleged abuses of the holding company system constantly before the public, the Administration built up what was expected would be a solid foundation for legislation which would once and for all break the power of the super holding companies and force the entire utility system under government control.

But Mr. Roosevelt reckoned without the power of those same holding companies and the fear of millions of utility stockholders that the proposed legislation would destroy the value of their holdings. Since the bill has been in Senate and House the legislators have been barraged by an avalanche of telegrams and letters seldom exceeded in Congressional history.

Lobbying Duel

Probably never before has such a lobbying duel surrounded the decision of a vital issue in Congress. Congressional tempers were frayed beyond the breaking point when the vote finally came. Adding to the troubles of the legislators was the fact that the anonymity they had hoped to achieve by the device of a teller vote instead of a roll call was threatened by the press galleries.

A powerful newspaper chain put every man at its disposal into the gallery in an effort to check each member of the House as he passed between the tellers and put him on record as having voted for or against the measure.

Under such circumstances many a member sat in his seat when the vote came, unwilling or unable to reach a decision, but regardless, enough voted against the proposal to make the decision conclusive.

Damaging Feature

The most damaging feature of the vote was not the extent to which the Democratic majority deserted Mr. Roosevelt but the surprising defection of his own House leaders. Speaker Byrns did vote for the "death sentence" amendment, but was widely charged with insincerity.

Among the lesser leaders the desertion was flagrant. Representative Edward R. Taylor of Colorado, the acting floor leader, was absent. Representative Patrick J. Boland of Pennsylvania, Democratic whip, voted "No." Representative James P. Buchanan of Texas, chairman of the powerful appropriations committee, sat through the vote in the spectators' gallery. Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the rules committee, was not seen to vote and refused afterward to state whether he had or not. Representative Adolph Sabath of Illinois, chairman of the Democratic steering committee, called a meeting of its 13 members just before the vote was taken. Five of the 13 left the meeting to vote, but the other eight claimed they did not know the vote was being taken. One of the eight was Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts, who spoke strongly in favor of the amendment during the debate.

Never Such a One

President Roosevelt has sustained congressional defeats before, but never one such as this. The House voted against him on the bonus. That was not only anticipated, but prearranged. The Senate turned him down on the St. Lawrence treaty. That was generally expected. The same was true of the World Court. Numerous times he has compromised on domestic matters.

But here, for the first time, he staked everything on winning, used every bit of pressure at his disposal and up to the last moment expected to win. Utility holding companies constituted the one subject on which he would never compromise. Time and time again he made this clear in his public speeches and in his "off-the-record" conferences with the press. The vote constitutes his first conclusive defeat on a major domestic issue—a defeat all the more complete because it took place in the House where administration control is almost notorious.

Job Insurance Goes Into Effect In Empire State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—The new York State unemployment insurance law is in full operation today with Glenn A. Bowers of Larchmont, as director of the division, which will administer the statute. Between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 workers are expected to benefit under the act.

Payment of unemployment benefits will begin on Jan. 1, 1938, and the induction of Mr. Bowers into office marks the beginning of the setting up of the machinery for the collection of contributions from about 300,000 employers.

The fund from which benefits will be distributed will be made up from these contributions. Payments into this fund in the form of tax levies will begin March 1 and will be retroactive to the 1935 pay rolls.

$150,000,000 a Year Seen

The act and its administration will, according to opinion here, be models from which other states may pattern their own legislation regarding unemployment insurance.

Mr. Bowers will be assisted by an advisory council consisting of representatives of labor and industry, and, he said today, he will establish close co-operation with business, trade and union associations.

Beginning with 1936, employers will pay a tax of 1 per cent on pay rolls, but this will be raised to 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent thereafter. Under the 3 per cent contributions, the fund is expected to yield $150,000,000 a year. Unemployment benefits are limited to 17 weeks in each case and will range from $5 to $15 a week.

Problems Will Be New

"We are on the threshold of nationwide adoption of similar programs," Mr. Bowers said today. "Our goal will be the make New York a model for other states in efficiency and economy of operation.

"Any of the problems to be encountered are new. Mistakes will be made, but we shall try to keep them few in number and to make corrections frankly and promptly. In the creation of the administrative organization, and particularly in the matter of rules and regulations, the help and the counsel of employers and workers directly and through their organizations are earnestly solicited."

Under provisions of the law signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman on April 25 all employers of four or more workers are required to contribute to the unemployment fund.

Government Decree On Disputed Issues Accepted By RCA

WILMINGTON, Del., July 2 (AP)—A supplemental consent degree was entered today in the United States District Court disposing of all the remaining issues in the antitrust litigation between the Government and the Radio Corporation of America, RCA Communications, Inc., and others.

The decree, it was explained in a Department of Justice statement, enjoins the RCA companies from claiming that their foreign communications agreements prevent the foreign parties thereto from setting up competing circuits with other communications companies in this country, or from transmitting thereover messages especially routed by the sender via such circuits.

The original consent decree entered in 1932 disposed of issues pertaining to domestic contracts between RCA companies and other defendants.

Certain issues relating to foreign license and sales agreements were disposed of by a decree entered May 25, 1934.

With the entry of the supplemental consent decree, the Department of Justice stated, all of the Government's objections have been satisfied.

U. S. to Be Represented At Belgian Art Congress

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The United States has accepted an invitation from the Belgian Government to participate in the seventh International Congress of Design and Applied Arts to be held at Brussels from Aug. 9 to 15.

The State Department announced yesterday that the following have been designated as the official American delegates: Alfred G. Pelikan, Milwaukee Art Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.; George S. Dutch, Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; and Royal B. Farnum, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.

Cambridge Woman Heads Quota Club International

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 2 (AP)—Bertha L. Goldwaite, director of the Settlement House in Cambridge, Mass., was elected president of Quota Club, International, an organization of business and professional women, June 30.

Other officers elected were Elsie M. Yellis, Allentown, Penna., first vice-president; Tehelda Mullen of Wilmington, Del., third vice-president; Margaretta Hume, Washington, D. C., treasurer, and Constance Wardle, Providence, R. I., director. The office of second vice-president was contested by Wilma Bull of Davenport, Iowa, and Bertha Dick of Buffalo, N. Y., but neither received a majority and a second ballot was to be cast.

Dairy Farmers See Savings in Silage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 2—Dairy farmers may save thousands of dollars and at the same time eliminate the traditional process of making hay "while the sun shines" if experiments with grass silage continue as successful as the preliminary work by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University.

In his experiments at the Sussex County branch of the station, Prof. Carl B. Bender, associate in dairy husbandry, treated grass with 40 pounds of molasses and 60 pounds of water to every ton of green before putting it into the silo. Although it is believed that any kind of grass might be successfully used, that which Professor Bender used included third-cutting alfalfa mixed with timothy and foxtail. Silage of good feeding value was obtained when the grass was cut and put into the silo before it had a chance to cure.

Should grass silage replace hay, the haying process of dairy farms could be eliminated, according to Professor Bender, and farmers would be able to cut grass when its protein content was highest. Farmers also would be able to seed erosive slopes to grass and alfalfa, instead of corn, for silage and make a great step toward the solving of the soil erosion problem.

New North Carolina State Park Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2—The national park service of the Federal Government has approved the Morrow Mountain state park project in Stanley County, and work will be started at once on developing a 3000-acre park in the Uwharrie Mountains near Albermarle. Announcement of the approval was made by L. A. Sharpe, regional inspector of the national park service.

Two hundred CCC workers will spend at least a year and a half in completing the development that has been mapped out. This includes a swimming lake, picnic facilities, camp grounds, and the building of roads, bridle paths and trails.

Three thousand acres have already been acquired and it is expected that this acreage will be increased materially through further donations of land by public-spirited citizens. Most of the land was obtained through donations by J. M. Morrow and others.

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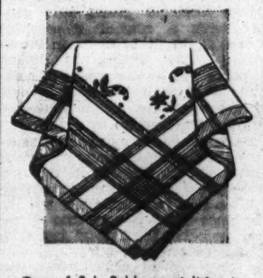
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Ten Guesses (26)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; Russia has 48,064 miles, and Canada has 42,174 miles.
2—Yes.
3—Yes; Hosea immediately follows Daniel.
4—No; New Orleans is 105 miles inland from the gulf.
5—Yes.
6—Yes; about 18 inches.
7—Yes; a kilometer is equal to 1000 meters.
8—Yes; it is 3272 statute miles from Boston to Liverpool, and 3408 miles from San Francisco to Honolulu.
9—Yes.
10—Yes.

Narrow Thinking Is Blamed For Impeding Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 2—Local thinking is today making worldwide reconstruction impossible, Prof. Robert McElroy of Oxford, Eng., told the Institute of Public Affairs last night at the formal session ending the first of round table discussions of domestic and world affairs.

Following addresses of greeting and welcome from George C. Peery, Governor of Virginia, Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb, president of the University of Virginia, and Dr. Charles G. Maphis, dean of the summer quarter and director of the institute, Dr. McElroy substituted for Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia, who was prevented from giving his scheduled keynote address by a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee.

Too Narrow Thinking

"In the past the world has suffered from seeking the essential fact from too narrow an area and we are doing the same thing today in every land," declared Dr. McElroy, who has prepared for his leadership of the round table on reconstruction in the light of history by devoting to this subject his spring series of lectures at Oxford, where he is professor of American history.

Asserting that local thinking was the basic cause of the Civil War and of most of the horrors of reconstruction after it was over, Dr. McElroy said:

Pinning Down World's Enemy

"The greatest enemy of world reconstruction after the World War is the provincial mind that dreams foolish local dreams, thinks in provincial or national terms and refuses to recognize the fact that the problems of our generation can be solved only by thoughts which search the skyline where strange roads go down."

In the few remaining republics this is difficult, but for autocracies it is impossible, since "the autocrat by the very nature of his power is a local being," he continued.

Quoting Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice of the Union of South Africa, to the effect that there is less liberty in the world today than at any date in 2000 years, Dr. McElroy said, "That is an excellent reason for those of us who still enjoy it to make certain of a reconstruction which shall not destroy our heritage of freedom."

Greater interest in domestic than in international problems has been evident so far judging from the large attendance at the round tables on economic security led by Dr. Eveline Burns, of Columbia University, and at Dr. McElroy's round table which has been marked by spirited discussion of the benefits of central economic planning.

New Deal—Pro and Con

Dr. A. J. Hettinger of the Investment Research Corporation, Detroit, was challenged by a Virginia farmers' schoolteacher, John F. Blackwell of Trevellians, Va., when he denounced results of economic planning by the present Administration, the setting up of "contradictory agencies," failure to decrease unemployment and to restore business confidence.

"The farmer has been helped. Agricultural planning has made Virginia prosperous," said Mr. Blackwell.

Conceding that the AAA program has been "temporarily helpful but will break down" Dr. Hettinger said the Democratic Administration has abandoned the typical party platform in regard to the tariff and that Secretary of State Hull "has done a superb job practically unsupported" in his efforts to bring about trade agreements of getting or eliminating tariff barriers.

Criticizes Cuban Attitude

Dr. Leland Jenks, professor of history at Wellesley College, voiced criticism of American diplomatic action in Cuban affairs.

A prediction that the Lundeen bill with modifications of some of its present provisions, would be passed by Congress in four or five years was made by Dr. Ewan Clague, of the Penn School of Social Work who analyzed the various panaceas offered by Dr. Townsend, Huey Long, the Rev. Coughlin, Upton Sinclair and the Lundeen bill.

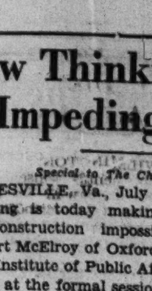
Problem of Old Age

He said that in 20 years there will be twice as many voters over 40 as under that age and that "old age will be the problem with which we shall b most deeply concerned for the next quarter of a century. Predicting also that "there will be millions of unemployed in the future, even in the best years," pressure for passage of a bill similar in its provisions to the Lundeen bill is inevitable, according to Dr. Clague.

Dr. William F. Ogburn, of the University of Chicago, took a slightly more optimistic view, seeing closer co-operation between government and business and increased government regulation and control.

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Teachers Uphold Rights to Impart Progressive View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREELEY, Colo., July 2—The right of teachers to think and to train their students to think on vital social and economic problems was vigorously asserted by education's "left-wingers," the Progressive Education Association, in a two-day regional conference here.

The general sessions of the conference, the first of its kind held by the association west of the Missouri, drew into the circle lawyers, editors and businessmen, as well as school principals, administrators and teachers—some 500 in all.

The militant note on the subject of academic freedom was struck by Dr. George W. Frasier, president of Colorado State College of Education, the institution which was host to the conference. The chief task of the educator, Dr. Frasier declared, was to teach children to think socially and so to change the school curriculum that it would encourage thinking by pupils and their arrival at conclusions that would fit them to be good, active citizens.

Hard to Please Everybody

Dr. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University declared that the time had come when the schools, if they fulfilled their duty to society, no longer could hope to retain the support of all of the elements in the community.

"You cannot have everyone in the community behind the school and accomplish anything, because of the very nature of the community with its conflicting groups and interests," he said.

Dr. Watson urged the formation of a teachers' co-operative defense, which would raise a fund to fight the battles of teachers who, the defense considers, have been victims of such conflicts.

Teachers should fight for the right to talk about social, economic and political problems, both in school and out, said Clyde Miller, director of the bureau of educational service of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Must Have Courage

If the teacher and the schools avoid the controversial issues and questions of a modern social order, we will bring up another generation of economic illiterates, Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick declared.

That the present social crisis is to be met, in part, by substitution of the attitude of co-operation for the competitive system was the message brought to the conference by Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who went from Denver to his official post in Washington.

"If we want people to live more co-operatively," he said, "and less competitively, education must be so ordered that opportunities for co-operation shall be abundant. This calls for the school to be so managed that the child frequently is confronted with choices between conduct essentially competitive and conduct essentially co-operative."

Define Needed Course

Panel discussions of the conference crystallized the groups' attitude on a number of current issues.

Speakers favored separating adult education from teacher relief; no segregation of minority groups in the schools; more flexibility in family life; creation of proper mental attitudes of teachers through economic security; proper provision for the adolescent who is finding no place for himself in the economic world; expansion of the field of adult education; federal financial aid for schools, and the study in the schools of all types of social and political experiments.

Film Technicolorist Turns to Direction Of Denver Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 2—Now that his technicolor production of "Becky Sharp" is launched on its way to the making of film history, Robert Edmond Jones is turning to another significant theatrical event—the fourth annual Central City Play Festival sponsored by the University of Denver, with a cast of 40.

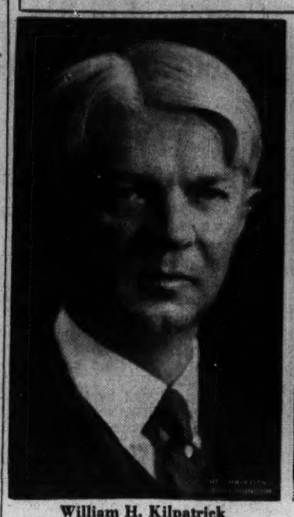
"Central City Nights" he calls the extravaganza which will open July 6 for 16 performances in the old Central City Opera House. In the production Mr. Jones has condensed the theatrical history of the one-time "Golden Queen of the Mountains" into an evening's entertainment, presenting two decades in 22 acts. He runs the gamut of all the offerings that delighted the builders of the operahouse in the 70's and the 80's. He opens the program with a Welsh chorus in tribute to the Welsh miners of bonanza days. He pays tribute also to the Italians, Germans, Americans, who, gentleman and ruffian, united in the support of a log theater when their camp was one year old.

In the dramatization occur such stars as Booth, Barrett, Kean, Jefferson, Sothern, Modjeska, Lotta, Bernhardt, Mrs. Scott Siddons, Madame Janauschek, Emma Abbott, Christine Neilson and Maggie Mitchell, all of whom played in the opera house. The Shakespearean scenes from "Macbeth" and "Anthony and Cleopatra" will be presented in the modern (Jonesque) manner.

All in all, "Central City Nights" promises to be a worthy successor to "Camille," "The Merry Widow" and "Othello" which have made previous festivals events of national interest. Jack King has written the music for it. Frank St. Leger, conductor of the Houston Symphony Orchestra, is the musical director. Russell Lewis will direct the dance arrangements.

Nan Sunderland, wife of Walter Huston, who played Desdemona to his Othello in last year's festival, will carry the lead in the Shakespearean scenes. Helen Freeman, also of the "Othello" cast, is returning. Kathryn Nelson will play the soubrette. Other members of the cast are: Nicki Doret, specialty dancer; Dorothy Chapman, soprano; Clifford Neudahl, tenor; Perry Ivins, Paul Porter, David Williams and the Welsh chorus.

Leaders in Discussions at Denver



William H. Kilpatrick
Teachers College, Columbia University



Willard E. Givens
Secretary of Association

Success in Pursuing Happiness Offered as Goal of Education

(Continued from Page 1)

secure as today. But," he continued, "no government can guarantee happiness in itself, because ultimately each person must decide for himself whether he is to be happy. It is often true that happiness is conditioned by one's environment, but it is never absolutely determined by it. The most that any government can do for the individual is to insure the right to search for and to attempt happiness if he cares to do so."

"This democracy and these schools," declared Mr. Stoddard, "constitute the noblest attempt ever made to achieve the destiny of man. They have been established in order that he may, as far as practicable, have an unfettered opportunity to achieve his own best self, that is, to realize whatever worthy talent or noble aspiration he may have with no more limitation than that which he wills to set for himself."

Permanent Relief

The convention is giving much attention this week to the question of permanent federal educational relief. A resolution calling for such relief is being drawn up, but the actual figures of the amount desired probably will not be filled in until the final draft of a bill for Congress is written later in the year.

Members of the association's legislative commission have discussed an amount of $300,000,000 for school buildings, and the association itself asked for $500,000,000 for all purposes for the current year.

By telegram, the association has engaged Mr. Howard Dawson, and he began yesterday in Washington a survey of the amounts now being spent by the various states, the ability of the states to finance their own school programs, and the efforts which are being made to make funds available.

As the result of conferences in 41 states conducted by Willard E. Givens, secretary of the association, and private meetings of state leaders here, it is clear that 90 per cent of the profession is ready to swing in behind a campaign for permanent federal aid and to make this the first consideration of the association.

Educational Supervision

A resolution is being drafted calling for educational appropriations by the Government to be put in the hands of educators to administer and considerable pressure is being exerted to send it through the committee to the floor of the convention.

One of the proponents of the resolution is George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, who in an interview spoke strongly against President Roosevelt's plan to have the $50,000,000 appropriated last week for youth handed over to outside administrators.

"Education should be carried on by educators," said Dr. Strayer. "Education is not relief; it is something more than that. It should not be in the hands of those who do not know education, who are not qualified as educators."

Mr. Givens, on the other hand, said, "I don't see what we can do about it. So far we have not had a red penny for education out of the relief funds. In fact so long as these appropriations are called relief there is no chance of our getting them. If they are to remain as relief measures, we do not want them. Money which is being spent for relief doubtless is needed there, but money is needed for education and it should go directly to education."

Academic Freedom

The issue of academic freedom came again to the platform of the association when William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, declared: "It is greatly increased social intelligence that is needed, an intelligence adequate to deal with our complex and rapidly changing society and our schools and universities must accept the major responsibility for effecting this intelligence."

Dr. Kilpatrick laid down a platform for the school in which he said, "We must take effectual account of the facts of change and the precariousness of any social planning that may be undertaken. Provision must be made for continual intelligent review, criticism and change as regards both means and goals.

"We must hold to essential democracy and must educate accordingly. These two taken together dispose of the indoctrination of any prior chosen plan or scheme of social reconstruction. It is a planning society we wish, not a once-for-all planned society."

Adult Education

Men's mastery over his social environment is the new problem, Ben M. Cherrington of the University of Denver told the department of adult education. This, he said, calls for a program of adult education which will "create new technics and facilities whereby the people may have quick access to all of the relevant facts upon which it is important that they should form sound judgments."

Experimental courses in social living were described to the department of social studies by Miss Elene Mitchell of the San Francisco State College. The new plan, she stated, occupies from one to three hours daily for a single term or for two years. Many California high schools are offering such classes as alternatives to the traditional courses, changing the emphasis from subject specialization to the social adjustment of the individual.

Dependence upon the newspaper for the spread of public information was deplored by Joy Elmer Morgan of the N. E. A. staff, speaking before the Institute of Vitalized School Journalism, Mr. Morgan condemned the fragmentary accounts of Government activities available in newspapers, the disproportionate emphasis upon mere newnes as distinct from fundamentals, control by commercial interests, absentee ownership evidenced in chain newspapers, underemphasis on local government, destruction of taste and spread of prejudice, and the excessive detail and bulk giving overemphasis to trivial matters, particularly in the field of crime and scandal. The answer, Mr. Morgan said, is in some form of community journalism which would be responsive to the people themselves.

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Rose radishes

Boil the elbow macaroni for 9 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. One or two minutes more may be allowed for extra tenderness. Drain and chill. Combine the elbow macaroni, celery, cabbage, parsley, lemon juice, salt and paprika. Add the mayonnaise dressing, chilled. Toss together with a fork and serve on crisp lettuce leaves. Garnish with rose radishes.



DELICIOUS • COOLING • EASY TO PREPARE

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Government Asks For Data Relative To Owning Homes

BUCKHILL FALLS, Penna., July 2 (AP)—The problem of whether residents in suburban communities resettled by the Government should be encouraged to own or rent their homes occupies the attention of the federal conference here on resettlement and planning.

Several guest-advisers among the 50 giving advice on urban, suburban and rural resettlement questions to the Government said they believed the "own your own home age" is past, and leasing or renting homes is more desirable for most workers.

They argued that workers do not want to be "saddled" with the task of paying for a home over a lifetime, and likewise want to avoid being tied down to a community when a better job is offered elsewhere.

Austin Levy, Harrisville, R. I., industrialist, opposed that view, saying he believed "we should become a nation of home owners."

Among the spokesmen for leasing or renting as against owning were Miss Catherine Bauer, author on housing; John Edelman, statistician for the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union, and Clarence Stein, architect for the Hillside Housing Project recently opened in New York City.

Discussions last night continued until almost midnight, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt frequently laying down her knitting to participate. Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, who invited the advisers as resettlement administrator, was expected to return from Washington to hear their findings tonight.

Mr. Edelman and Charles Holopeter, president of the Camden County, N. J., Central Labor Union, urged that when the Government decides upon a project, they get the advice and wishes of the prospective residents.

This, they held, would do more to "put life" into the settlement and give the workers the kind of a community life they want—which is what Dr. Tugwell wants—than planning without taking labor's wishes into consideration.

Ernest B. Bohn, president of the National Association of Housing Officials, who is presiding, said the conference is working on the assumption that federal surveys are correct in showing that more than one third of the nation's families are living in substandard conditions.

"The conference is also agreed," he said, "that the Government is the only agency equipped to help people near the bottom of the economic scale to get new homes. It could be done with Government credit, long-term loans, or subsidies."

Relief Funds for Animal Waifs Are Sought by Atlanta Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Little cats and dogs do not wish to be on relief. They prefer permanent homes with little boys and girls for pals. But many of them here in Atlanta have been on relief in the home provided for them by the Atlanta Humane Society, known as "The Shelter." And now comes the announcement from J. P. McGrath, president of that society, that unless something is done quickly these little animals must go off relief for the funds have given out.

For 50 years this humane work has gone forward here. The late J. P. Stevens, a leading citizen of Atlanta and one of the founders of the Humane Society here, did outstanding work which has been carried forward by Mrs. Stevens, who built and fitted up the stalls in the back yard of the home.

Many little dogs and cats are there awaiting adoption. Alley cats and stray dogs—yes; but none the less potential pals who will give companionship and devotion in exchange for love and care.

The Community Chest provides $2500 a year to cover all the expenses for the Humane Society which in addition to caring for the animals gives temporary sanctuary for lost children while their parents are being found. The officers of the chest, it is stated, have stretched this fund as far as they can.

There were 543 cats and 271 dogs brought to "The Shelter" during May, 1935, and homes were found for some.

"In this day when relief of some sort has seemed necessary," said a leader in the work, "we need not neglect those phases of it which meet the temporary needs of human beings by remembering and caring for the needs of our animals. Those of us who love and enjoy our own well cared-for pets cannot forget to love all the little 'alleys' and 'strays' who are needing from us only a little money that the humane societies may care for them for us. Just a little from each of us would mean shelter for so many."

Bowman Heads Johns Hopkins

BALTIMORE, Md., July 2 (AP)—Dr. Isiah Bowman, former president of the American Geographical Society and chairman of the National Research Council, yesterday succeeded Dr. Joseph S. Ames as president of the Johns Hopkins University.

A TASTY TREAT FROM THE DEEP ICY SEAS



THREE DIAMONDS BRAND CRABMEAT

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

Prudence at a Picnic

● Whether it's camping, or an automobile trip, a hike, or one of those grand midnight picnics at home when everyone is "starved", one hot dish is needed . . . and the perfect answer is Prudence Corned Beef Hash, deliciously hearty, home-quality food, and ready in four minutes. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.



● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10¢ for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF



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WHY NOT CELEBRATE THE 4TH WITH SALMON AND PEAS? I'VE JUST RECEIVED SOME EXTRA FANCY, STRICTLY FRESH SALMON. I KNOW YOU WILL SAY YOU NEVER TASTED ANY BETTER!

JUST ARRIVED - - ALL WASTE REMOVED - - STRICTLY FRESH

SALMON END CUTS POUND 25c CENTER CUTS POUND 29c

FRESH TENDER GREEN PEAS JUST ARRIVED 2 LBS 15c

ALL CAREFULLY CANDLED AND GUARANTEED
EGGS HENFIELD BRAND Doz 27c

FANCY QUALITY ALASKA SALMON - READY-TO-EAT
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AN EXCELLENT QUALITY ALL AROUND FLOUR
FLOUR FINAST BREAD Lge 24½ Lb Bag 75c
PASTRY FLOUR OLD HOMESTEAD "KITCHEN TESTED" Large 24½ Lb Bag 72c
GOLD MEDAL Large Bag $1.10
PILLSBURY'S BEST Large Bag $1.08

PREPARED MUSTARD	FINAST For Soup or Salad	2 12 oz Mugs	25c
UNEEDA BISCUITS		3 Pkgs	13c
N.B.C. ENGLISH STYLE BISCUITS	Fancy Assorted	Lb	33c
FINAST COOKIES	Assorted Kinds Fresh Baked	2 Lbs	25c
N.B.C SNOW PEAKS	Marshmallow Topped	Lb Bulk	25c
CAMAY SOAP	A Delicately Scented Toilet Soap	3 Bars	13c
PAPER NAPKINS	60 Napkins in Each Package	2 Pkgs	15c
CRACKED RYE BREAD		20 oz Loaf	9c

TONIC SALE!
Be sure to have enough tonics for your family and unexpected guests over the holiday. All specially priced this week. Buy your supply now.

GINGER ALE	MILLBROOK CLUB PRICE FOR CONTENTS	12 12 oz Bots	75c
CLUB SODA	MILLBROOK PRICE FOR CONTENTS	6 12 oz Bots	45c
LIME RICKEY	MILLBROOK PRICE FOR CONTENTS	6 12 oz Bots	45c
CLICQUOT CLUB	GINGER ALE CONTENTS ONLY	2 16 oz Bots	25c
MOXIE	PRICE FOR CONTENTS ONLY	2 Large Bots	25c
GRAPE JUICE	RED WING	2 Pint Bots 25c	Quart Bot 23c

Fruits and Vegetables

Watermelons
26 to 32 lb average EACH 45c
22 to 24 lb average EACH 39c

MELORIPE BANANAS		4 Lbs	19c
SUNKIST ORANGES	Large Size	Doz	35c
SUNKIST LEMONS		Doz	25c
HONEYDEW MELONS		Each	19c
CABBAGE		4 Lbs	10c
NATIVE LETTUCE		2 Heads	9c

Stuffed Olives
These are specially packed imported Manzanilla variety. Just the thing for picnics or to serve with cold meats.
2 SM BOTS 19c
LGE BOT 29c MED BOT 15c
QUEEN OLIVES Selected Lge Bot 23c

SOUTHERN PEAS	Early June Variety	3 No 2 Tins	25c
RICHMOND PEAS	Sweet Sifted	2 No 2 Tins	29c
STEAK SALMON	No 1 Tin	33c No ½ Tin	19c
BANQUET MIXED PICKLES	SWEET	Quart Bot	29c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		No 1 Tin	15c
PABST-ETT CHEESE	Spreads Like Butter	2 5 oz Pkgs	29c
UNDERWOOD'S DEVILED HAM		10c No ½ Tin	19c
WHITE MEAT TUNA FISH		2 No ½ Tins	35c
DERBY SPREADS	3 Popular Kinds for Tasty Sandwiches	3 2 oz Tins	25c

MAYONNAISE
Finast Mayonnaise is made in our own daylight kitchen from the choicest ingredients expertly blended together to give an outstanding smoothness to salad.
8 oz Jar 13c Pint Jar 23c Quart Jar 39c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Joan Hartigan Is Victor Over Dorothy Round

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 2 (AP)—Dorothy E. Round, England's top-flight player and defending champion, passed from the all-England tennis championships today in a quarterfinal upset, but America's Helens—Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs—gained the semifinal with a strong likelihood that they will renew their long-standing rivalry in the final.

Joan Hartigan of Australia, displaying one of the most powerful and accurate forehands seen here in years, accounted for the highly-favored Miss Round in three sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. The defending title-holder was below form. Miss Hartigan, on the other hand, was ever alert and smashed across counters when her rival suffered lapses.

Miss Hartigan vs. Mrs. Moody

The Australian player, seeded eighth, will meet Mrs. Moody in the penultimate round. Mrs. Moody was in her old-time form as she disposed of Mme. Rene Mathieu of France in straight sets, 6—3, 6—0, running her opponent ragged from corner to corner with deep baseline drives.

Miss Jacobs romped through the first set against Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland and then had to apply all the pressure at her command to subdue the Polish player, finally winning 6—1, 9—7.

The fourth player to gain the semifinal and Miss Jacob's opponent in that round was Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark. She took the measure of Katherine E. Stammers of England, 7—5, 7—5.

Miss Jacobs Extended

Miss Jacobs found the Polish girl a far different proposition in the second set. At various stages Miss Jacobs trailed 2—4, 4—5 and then 5—6 before winning.

Mlle. Jedrzejowska played the same sort of a safe game as Miss Jacobs, resulting in many rallies so long that the crowd got restless. Only the fact that Miss Jacobs possessed more physical resources enabled her to outlast her opponent, and the match ended with both players bordering on exhaustion from chasing balls all over the court.

In the mixed doubles, second round, H. W. Austin and Adeline Yorke, England, defeated Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Freeman, England, 6—3, 6—4.

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist of Australia moved into the third round of the men's doubles by defeating R. J. Ritchie and Nigel Sharpe of England, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

In another second-round match, M. Bertram and W. Musgrove, South Africa, defeated Vivian McGrath and Don Turnbull, Australia, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

College vs. Pro Players on Aug. 29

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—The people's choice for a 1934 college all-star gridiron squad will battle it out for the second time with professional football, represented by the Chicago Bears, under the floodlights at Soldier Field Aug. 29.

Last year fans of the country "elected" 22 stars of the 1933 college gridirons, who thrilled a crowd of 80,000 spectators by battling the Bears to a scoreless tie in the Chicago Tribune's first annual spectacle of the kind. The Bears were champions of the National Professional League then, and although they lost the title to the rubber-shod New York Giants last December in the pro circuit's play-off games, are regarded as the team to beat for the 1935 crown.

Only players who were seniors on last year's college and university teams will be eligible for the game. The two players at each position piling up the largest number of votes, will report to Dyche Stadium, Northwestern University, Aug. 10 for three weeks of preparation for the battle.

The balloting for players will start July 6, and will continue for two weeks. From July 21 to midnight of Aug. 5, a poll to select a head coach and two assistants will be held. Noble Kizer of Purdue rolled up 617,000 votes last year in winning the head coach's job, but, having handled the collegiate squad once, is not eligible again.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	24	.625
Cleveland	37	27	.578
Detroit	39	29	.574
Chicago	33	28	.541
Boston	33	33	.500
Washington	29	36	.446
Philadelphia	26	35	.426
St. Louis	19	44	.302

Results July 1

Boston 8, Washington 3.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 1.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Result July 1

Nashville 7, Memphis 5.

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NEWLY INSTALLED AIR CONDITIONING
"Center of Times Sq."
We specialize in every variety of seasonable fish including Live Lobster usually every Friday also choice of 54 other selections with regular luncheon or dinner. Fresh vegetables served exclusively. 2000 and more persons are served here daily
6 COURSE LUNCHEON 50¢
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BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
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The Garden Restaurant
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A Restaurant of Refinement where Quality Food and Fresh Vegetables are Served.
Cafeteria or Table Service

Japanese Golfers to Play in New England



Wide World

Free-Swinging Nippon Golfers

Left to Right—Bob Asami, Seisui Chin, Toichro Toda, Tommy Miyamoto, Kanekichi Nakamora and Jack Yasuda

Japanese Proficiency Coming To New England Golf Courses

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese proficiency is about to reach New England golf courses. Six professional golfers from the "Land of the Rising Sun" are touring the United States and creating widespread interest and admiration. Their three dates in New England call for appearances July 5 at Metacomet Country Club, Providence, R. I.; July 6 at Bear Hill Golf Club, Stoneham, Mass.; and July 7 at the Plymouth Country Club, Plymouth, Mass.

Comparable to the average American player the Japanese invaders do not even look like golfers until they begin swinging their clubs. The biggest member of the troupe is Bob Asami who weighs no more than 150 pounds and is 5 ft. 8 in. in height. The smallest is Jack Yasuda who has difficulty registering 110 pounds on the scales and towers to all of 5 ft. 2¾ in. in height.

While advance publicity stated that these visitors, under the guidance of Robert E. Harlow, tournament chairman of the Professional Golfers Association of America, which is sponsoring the tour, plan to study courses and the game of golf here, their early exhibitions have shown such adeptness that continued improvement will make them exceedingly dangerous to the best world titles.

Natural Showmen as Well

The six professionals are Tommy Miyamoto, Kanekichi Nakamora, Bob Asami, Jack Yasuda, Toichro Toda and Seisui Chin. Not only are they good golfers, but they have that grand faculty so welcome to show promoters of being interesting people. They smile readily and at Oakmont where the National Open took place, they bowed neatly in recognition of applause. The audience is soon caught by their personality as well as their golf.

On the tour to date they have faced pretty difficult opposition and have held about even with all of it. This is remarkable in considering that they are playing upon courses they never have seen before. At Oakmont they found a course that was too "trickey" in their own terms. That same Oakmont proved insurmountable for many top-notch Americans who were running the highest scores of their tournament careers.

Tommy Miyamoto, 33, is the veteran and captain of the squad. He is present holder of the Japanese title and was open champion of Japan three times, 1929, 1930 and 1932. This young fellow, despite being rated the veteran of the team, blazed the trail of improved golf in Japan.

After winning titles over there he decided to learn the methods of golfers in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. He came to the States in 1931, played in a number of Pacific coast tournaments and then competed in the U. S. and British open championships. He did not win any titles or prizes, but he did return to Japan with a vast stock of improved knowledge to impart to his countrymen.

In these parts the visitors will face some great masters of technique and while playing the local professionals they will be observing for their own improvement every minute. According to the selection invited to compete from these parts as announced by Les Cottrell, N. E. P. G. A. tournament committee chairman, veteran and experienced shotmakers are being sought.

Competition and Teachers

Dave Hackney of Vespers, John Bernardi of Charles River, Bob Crowley of Norfolk, Jim Lally of Winthrop, Tom Mahan of United Shoe and Alex Ellis of Tedesco are not only great competitors but equally famed as teachers. Whether they win or lose the visitors will profit to the extent of utilizing the matches for lessons as well as the competition.

Adding to their showmanship the Japanese travel in an automobile with a trailer bungalow attached. They eat and sleep in the contrivance and provide for their own food when so inclined. All in all the first real invasion of a team of Japanese golfers to the United States is worth viewing for in later years to come this very tour may be instrumental to the return of Nippon players who will be great golfers. When these invaders go back to their own shores they will not be empty handed in added golf knowledge and that knowledge will spread over the home land to develop new and better players, many of which may be heard from over here later.

Amusements

BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL
Tonight 8:30 — Last Time But One
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—35, .50, .75, $1. No Tax.

Bell in Semifinal Defeating Flynn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, July 2—R. Berkeley Bell, last year winner, successfully bridged the step from clay to grass yesterday, when he made his first appearance on grass for this season, after successfully winning the Eastern clay court championship the day before, and reached the semifinal round of the annual invitation tournament of the Nassau Country Club, by means of a default and a victory over Thomas D. Flynn, the Princeton ace, 6—2, 6—3.

Flynn, though he had been playing earlier in the day in the Eastern intercollegiate championship at Staten Island, made a fine fight against the former Texas, but Bell adapted his game to the new surface with great effect, and using his chops with great skill, held the upper hand all the way.

The tournament will be fought out by practically the same players who were the chief contenders during the past two years, as Gregory S. Mangin, runner-up last year, and Edward W. Feibleman, who held that place the year before, each reached the semifinal round, also, while the Spanish ace, Manuel Alonso, also high up in the tournament for the past two years, is also a survivor, though he has still to overcome Herbert L. Bowman, to reach the semifinals.

Mangin eliminated Frank Bowden, former Columbia star, with unusual ease, 6—1, 6—4, as Bowden has held the winner two years ago closely in most of their previous matches. Feibleman put out one of the few surviving victors of two legs on the trophy, Watson Washburn, 6—3, 6—4, after the loser had fought a long battle to success, with Edward C. Oelsner Jr., also of the Princeton team in the intercollegiates, to win at 6—3, 2—6, 7—5.

Dartmouth And Princeton Are Leading Teams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—Dartmouth and Princeton, each with three survivors, dominated the first day of play in the eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championship, at Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and will, in all probability, fight out the team championship.

Paul L. Guibord, the Dartmouth leader, and the favorite to win the individual title, had the easiest task of the day, defeating Fred O. Nuebling of City College, after receiving a bye in the first round. Douglas Mook, second on the list, won two matches with the loss of only two games, defeating Frank Hutson, of Swarthmore, 6—1, 6—1, and then eliminating C. B. Pharo Jr., Lehigh, without the loss of a game. Ralph L. Seeley, also with a bye, had a harder task, but accomplished it successfully, when he defeated David Geller, of New York University, 6—4, 8—6, Geller was seeded fourth.

The Princetonians had harder tasks as Thomas Flynn, the leader, seeded second, after winning easily from Raymond J. Walsh, Fordham, in the morning, ran up against real opposition from Edward J. Milberg of New York University, who plays much after the manner of the Hall of Famé coach, Gerald Emerson, and the latter took the lead at the start, and held it to 5—3 in the first set. But Walsh, who is also playing in the Nassau Club tournament, then settled down into his best style, and took the match at 7—5, 6—4.

Norcross S. Tilney, number two for Princeton, had even greater difficulty, dropping the first set of his first-round match to Edward J. De Gray, University of North Carolina, and finally battling through after a long match, to win at 6—8, 6—0, 6—2, This forced the postponement of his second-round match, which was played this afternoon, against Louis Stein, of Trinity. Edward C. Oelsner, the third Princetonian, had an easy day, advancing by reason of a default, and a 6—0, 6—1 victory over E. W. Piesendorfer, of Fordham.

The other Tilney brother, John S., captain of Yale, also had a prolonged battle, before he eliminated Igor Denisoff of Trinity College, the score being 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, and his second-round match against Robert Bielaski of Amherst, was also put over until today.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

White Comes Through at Last

LAST week we had occasion to call attention to the fact that three holders of the national intercollegiate golf championship title were competing in this year's championship tournament at the Congressional Country Club course, Chevy Chase, Md., because it was a very unique condition in college sport circles. The three were John N. Fischer, Michigan; Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech, and Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma. One of the three was a favorite to win this year's event, but such was not to be the case, as Edward White of the University of Texas is the new champion.



Wide World
Edward White

Three Under Par for 129 Holes

This was White's last chance at the title, and he played some of the finest golf that has ever been shown in a college championship. The Texan qualified with a card of 155, seven strokes above the medalist. Then he took part in five rounds of match play, and after playing 129 holes he was 3 under par for the course. That is certainly good enough golf to prove that he is a worthy successor to the long list of college champions, which includes such famous names as Jess W. Sweetser Jr., Yale; George T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton; Ellis Knowles, Yale; Dexter Cummings, Yale, and H. H. Wilder, Harvard. White, Fischer, Emery and Yates are all seniors, so that there is sure to be another new titleholder next year. It will not be at all surprising to find one of the above quartet going on to win the national amateur championship before he puts his clubs away for the last time.

California Rules the Water

When the Golden Bears of California flashed across the finish line at Long Beach, Calif., a few feet ahead of the University of Washington, Ky Ebright's varsity oarsmen became beyond any question the college rowing champions of the United States. The Washington Huskies defeated them in the Pacific coast championship race last spring and then California retaliated by winning the Intercollegiate Rowing Association four-mile race on the Hudson and defeating Washington in the 2000-meter sprint race last Saturday. Two out of three against Washington and victories over Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Navy, Columbia and Cornell would seem to entitle them to championship honors. While there will be changes in their makeup next year, as well as in the membership of the other college crews, they showed such form this year and will have so many veterans back next spring that they will undoubtedly enter the trials for the Olympic Games as decided favorites to represent Uncle Sam a second successive time.

Washington Graduates Supreme

Before passing up the college rowing season of 1935 it might be well to call attention to the fact that of the four crews which took part in the final of the National College Sprint Regatta Saturday, three of them were coached by University of Washington graduates. The lone exception was Syracuse, which was taught by that hardy veteran, Jim Ten Eyck. Turning eastward, the Yale oarsmen, which, we might say, had a very successful regatta with Harvard, were coached by Washington graduates, while Harvard was coached by a Syracuse man. No wonder Washington graduates are becoming more and more common among the college crew coaches of America.

Wesley Ferrell's Comeback a Big Help to Boston

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The comeback of Wes Ferrell has the American League talking. Apparently finished as a winning pitcher two years ago, the tall right-hander, who hails from Greensboro, N. C., has once more become one of the ace boxmen of the circuit, this time, in the uniform of the Boston Red Sox. Yesterday, at Fenway Park, he won his eleventh victory of the current campaign and at the present pace should pass the 20-victory mark for the first time since the season of 1932.

Ferrell was signed by the Cleveland Indians in 1927. He had played semi-professional baseball on the sand lots of East Douglas, Mass., which makes it seem only proper that he should eventually come to the Red Sox. From 1929 through 1932 he was Cleveland's ace, considered another Mathewson with his blinding speed and master control. But suddenly Wes lost his effectiveness. After being the only pitcher to win 20 games or more during his first four years in the majors, his arm failed to function properly and he became a "has been."

Ferrell Dissatisfied

Walter Johnson was managing the Indians that year and it is a fact that Ferrell did not work well with his pilot. Wes told newspapermen that he would welcome a change. He further said that he thought Joe McCarthy of the Yankees was a better manager than Johnson. But the Yankees failed to take the hint. They, like everyone else in the league, figured that the Greensboro youth had been overworked in his first four seasons and his arm had suffered consequently.

Ferrell is a great hitter. Many times he has won his own game. This prompted Johnson to try Wes in the outfield, but this experiment was unsuccessful. The big fellow not only stopped hitting, but his fielding was far below par. Wes was still a better pitcher than outfielder.

When the 1934 season rolled around, the Cleveland club offered their former ace a contract. Ferrell was not satisfied. Finally, he told club officials that under no circumstances would he accept a contract under Johnson. Either he be traded or he wouldn't play ball.

The Indians put a price tag of $25,000 on him. It looked like too much money. Even the Yankees, with their surplus of cash, passed him up. But the name of Wes Ferrell still dazzled young Tom Yawkey, millionaire president of the Red Sox. Remembering the young man's sensational accomplishments from 1929 through 1932, Yawkey urged his purchase. The deal went through as Ferrell and Dick Porter came to Boston in exchange for Bob Weiland, Bob Seeds and cash. The amount of money involved was not divulged.

The change of scenery must have helped bring back Ferrell's arm more than any other factor. He personally gives some credit to other sources, which is perhaps the easiest way out. Wes wasn't happy in Cleveland. He is in Boston. Brother Rick catches all his games and Rick probably understands him more than any other man in the world.

Rick Tells Story

We asked Rick about Wes yesterday. "He is just as fast as he ever was," admitted the elder Ferrell, "and his control is nearly perfect. Since his arm ailment he has been unable to throw a flock of curve balls. Occasionally he throws one, although the snap it once had is lacking. But Wes doesn't need to rely on that curve. In the pinch he combines speed and control. Between the two of us we know what practically every batter in the league is weak on. Wes throws to that weakness, which is much easier on the arm than trying to throw them past the hitters."

Wesley is temperamental on the mound. He doesn't like to lose a decision or miss a "break." Fans are "for" him for this reason. They encourage a fighter and Wes is a fighter, not with his fists, but with his speed and control. He is unquestionably one of the smartest pitchers in baseball.

Yesterday the battery of Ferrell and Ferrell stopped the Washington Senators. It was a typical Ferrell victory. The Senators outhit the Red Sox, 13 to 9, but with the bases occupied, their hands were tied. Only three runs resulted from those 13 safeties. Fourteen men were left on the bases, which emphasizes Wes Ferrell's effectiveness in the pinches.

The Red Sox collected nine hits, including a home run by Manager Joe Cronin, a triple by Babe Dahlgren and doubles by Mel Almada, Roy Johnson and Rick Ferrell. Wes came through with one hit, a single, and it drove in a run. The Red Sox looked better yesterday than they have for several weeks.

Incidentally, when the unofficial American League averages were released several days ago, Wes Ferrell's name was at the top of the individual batting list with a mark of .426. Unfortunately, the Red Sox star has not been in enough games to be classed as a regular, therefore he isn't considered the leader.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	18	.710
Chicago	37	28	.569
Pittsburgh	39	30	.565
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Brooklyn	29	34	.460
Cincinnati	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	26	38	.406
Boston	20	46	.303

Results July 1

Chicago 8, Cincinnati 4.
Only game played.

Yankee Defeats Endeavour

FALMOUTH, Eng., July 1 (AP)—The Boston schooner Yankee Saturday won the class J race, feature of the Falmouth regatta, in 4h. 32m. 35s. T. O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful America's cup challenger, Endeavour, led during the early stages of the race but struck a calm and the American boat forged into the lead and held it to the finish. Trailing Yankee across the finish line in order were the British boats Candida, Shamrock and Endeavour. Three other British boats, Britannia, Velsheda and Astra, failed to finish.

Miss Wethered Scores 74

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1 (AP)—A gallery of about 400 fans followed Joyce Wethered, England's woman golf ace, as she shot the Kirtland Country Club course in 37—37—74 in an exhibition Saturday. Her score was four over men's par. In an exhibition best-ball match Miss Wethered and T. Phillip Perkins, Kirtland pro, defeated Bill Burke and Miss Mary K. Browne, women's city champion, 4 and 3.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 2, 1910

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the new Chicago American League park, to be known as Comiskey Park, cost the White Sox management $750,000. It was under construction 117 days. It seats 35,000 people and has a double-decked grandstand. The Athletics tightened their grip on first place in the American League by winning two games from the New York Highlanders.

Princeton Gives Out 17 Baseball Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2—Fourteen six-inch varsity Ps, two six-inch managerial Ps and one four-inch managerial P have been awarded to members of the Princeton University baseball squad this spring. This brings the total number of sport awards for the spring campaign up to 250. The receivers of the baseball awards follow:

Six-Inch Varsity P—Richard P. Bell '37, John P. Chubet 3d '37, Robert H. French '36, Dean Hill Jr. '37, George F. Lauritzen '37, Garret B. LeVan '36, John H. Morris '36, John L. Myers '36, Robert Nevitt '36, Richard B. Perry '36, John Reichel '36, Dale S. Rice '37, E. Kenneth Sandbach '37, and Edgar A. Spencer '36.

Six-Inch Managerial P—Richard O. Jones '36 and J. Peter Theurer '35.

Four-Inch Managerial P—Richard C. Hoffman 3d '36.

Hank O'Day

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Hank O'Day, former National Baseball League umpire, passed on today. O'Day, who saw many years' service as both player and umpire, was retired a few years ago.

Sporting Around the Hub

Two Outboard Records Set Up in Worcester

BEFORE police stopped the time trials on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, yesterday, outboard motorboat drivers set up two new world amateur speed records in the midget and C classes. State police interfered with the time trials on the ground that there was no permit for them, the permit for the national intercollegiate and interscholastic races expiring Sunday.

Gar Wood Jr. of the Algonac (Mich.) High School drove his Class C boat, Amoeba, over the one-mile course in dashes of 54.054 m.p.h. and 55.555 m.p.h. for an average of 54.804 m.p.h. The old record in this class, 54.179 m.p.h., was made by Lewis G. Carlisle of Long Island at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1934.

William A. Quicksell 3d of Pottstown, Penna., made the second record. Driving his tiny Nightmare in the midget class, Quicksell made dashes of 30.612 and 32.549 m.p.h. for an average of 31.58 m.p.h. Samuel H. Crooks of Rumson, N. J., made the old record, 30.821 m.p.h., at Philadelphia last September.

Will Meet With Adams—Following yesterday's conference with Judge E. E. Fuchs, Boston Braves president, concerning the possible purchase of the club, Charles J. O'Malley of the O'Malley Associates announced that he is still keenly interested in the proposition and that after several complications are straightened out, definite moves will be taken toward the acquisition of the club. O'Malley said his next move would be a conference with Vice-President Charles F. Adams, within the next day or two.

Newspapermen's Golf—Gerry Moore of the Boston Globe won the low gross prize in the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament, played yesterday at the Belmont Spring Country Club. Moore toured the course in 79 strokes. W. O. Nicoll of The Christian Science Monitor captured low net with a 73 in Class A. Gene McCarthy of the Globe led the Class B field with a 95—75.

The Belmont Spring professional, Bert Nicolls, presented a driver to Moore and a niblick to W. O. Nicoll.

Single Ball Game Tomorrow—A single game between the Washington Senators and Boston Red Sox is scheduled at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock. It will be the final of a three-game series.

Here and There—James P. Moran, former Holy Cross guard, has signed a contract to play professional football with the Boston Redskins . . . Playing in the N. E. P. G. A. tournament at the South Shore Country Club yesterday, Joe Stein and Emery Stratton of Sandy Burr beat par by six strokes in the two-round medal test with a 134 score . . . Emily A. Lincoln of Boston reached the third round of the Middle States tennis tournament at Philadelphia yesterday . . . The Rhode Island men's singles tennis tourney on Agawam's turf got under way yesterday with the upset of one seeded player, Henry Holden of Houston, Texas . . . Elizabeth McDonough of Watertown won the first women's Bay State teachers' golf championship at the Ponkapoag golf course yesterday, carding 112 . . . The 1935 Year Book of the Massachusetts Golf Association is now being sent to member clubs and newspaper offices.

Strange for Lary

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2 (AP)—Manager Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Browns has announced that he has traded Shortstop Alan Strange to the Washington Senators for Lyn Lary, former Yankee and Red Sox star shortstop. Hornsby said the deal was a "straight trade" and involved no cash. The Browns also announced the unconditional release of Heinie Mueller, veteran outfielder who joined the St. Louis American League club during spring training. Assigned to the outfield and first base in a few early season games, Mueller has been inactive in recent weeks.



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In the Coolie Train

SINCE casual local trains in China may easily be early as well as late, I set out for the station at one o'clock. This one may be expected to slouch in and out of the Paomachang yard at any time between one-fifteen and vaguely two-ish. At best, the process of waiting, the actual transit and the incredible arrival in Peking require twice as long as the half hour in which we customarily make the trip by motorcar—even though the road wiggles and waggles through the willowed countryside while the railroad track, like the proverbial straight line, is the shortest distance between two points.

In the warm weather, when it is expedient to wear the ubiquitous white shoes of the oriental summer, I find it wise for tidiness' sake to charter a village rickshaw to take me to the station, lest I smudge their chaste immaculacy in the dusty lanes before I have even set foot in Peking. To secure a rickshaw in Paomachang is at times a triumph in itself; for these vehicles, in our suburban community, are plentiful only when you happen not to require one. Hence, shortly after breakfast, I inform the servants that I intend to go into town after lunch, and wish them to scout about for a rickshaw to convey me to the station. Then I can be sure that at one o'clock the rickshaw and its puller will be waiting outside the gate—the latter usually reclining on the step of the former, loudly asleep.

* * *

TAKING A RICKSHAW from our house to the country station seems an act almost ludicrous in its formality. To be propelled for seven minutes over the same camel roads and cart lanes along which I am accustomed to walk so casually is a piquant experience. The rickshaw coolie—knowing that he has only a short distance to go and that I always weak-mindedly overpay for such human services—is anxious to be rid of me, and yanks me along at a madcap pace. The tiny roads are badly rutted—deeply muddy in spots and thickly dusty in others, with that placid contrariety which is half the charm of China. I am bounced and jounced along until my teeth click, and tilted briskly against the banks of lanes worn by generations of feet. I am spun around narrow corners and whizzed along short-cuts—mere paths beside fields of wheat or beans or peanuts, where truly no rickshaw should go—and where, if I did not value the comedy of the situation more than the dignity of my appearance, I should rebel at being taken.

At length we go swishing over the railway crossing and along the cinder platform, finishing with a perilous swoop down into a gully at the very back door of the station itself. This small, gray, semi-foreign building has—again with characteristic perversity—been placed at the far end of the yard beyond the point at which the trains stop, where it is least convenient to buy a ticket.

The door is locked, which indicates that the stationmaster is enjoying his midday siesta. His little round son, however, is awake and beady-eyed, and patters into a back room, where I hear his shrill announcement that a *wai-kuo jen*, or foreigner, is waiting outside. Presently the stationmaster emerges drowsily, fastening the proud brass buttons of his blue coat. He unlocks a cupboard, searches until he finds a little pink ticket marked Third Class, accepts a twenty-cent note and returns to his slumbers. I stroll out into the sunshine again, passing a group of women from neighboring farms who are sitting on the step, garrulously sewing cloth shoes while they wait to see the train come in.

* * *

THREE WOODEN BENCHES, painted dark red, are spaced widely along in the shade of the acacias which line the cinder platform. One is occupied by a vendor of blackened iron kettles, who reclines with his smoky wares on the ground beside him. The other is being used by a blue-clad countryman with his head on a bedding-roll—which appurtenance would seem to indicate that he is to be my fellow-passenger on the train. Both are asleep. I sit down on the third bench, a broken one, and prepare to entertain myself as best I can by gazing at that prospect which I am all too likely to behold for many minutes to come.

It is not unpleasant under the acacias, for they are blossoming—soft and white and very sweet on the warm midday wind as they lean forward and backward to its rhythm. Across the railroad track, gaunt and ragged from their summer shedding, a string of camels stalk slowly; and beyond them the double glint of the rails lunges straight ahead toward the far velvet line of the Western Hills. A vendor of peanuts and sticky sweetmeats appears, optimistically pausing to tempt me with his unappetizing merchandise in its reed baskets. A peasant woman trudges past with a wad of coppers tied up in a rag, doubtless on a shopping expedition to the little earthen store at the crossroads.

At last, just as my Western impatience is about to return with its old asperity, the naked wire which controls the switch farther down the line twitches with a humming jerk. The stationmaster's small son emerges from the ticket office and importantly strikes a single bang upon a gong. The man with the bedding-roll rises, yawns, and hitches his bundle onto his shoulders. Shuffling, shambling, the little train comes wandering down the track.

* * *

AS ALWAYS, I AM obliged to scramble to find a place where I can board it. There is an open flatcar full of slatternly and inquisitive soldiers. There is a second-class coach painted bright green, which attracts me with its apparent abundance of room and relative tidiness; but this I am never allowed to enter. It comes from a big station up the line, and its doors are always locked—leaving its occupants prisoners, apparently, within. And there are two or three box-cars—half for freight and half for third-class passengers. It is into one or these coolie coaches that I must push my way.

The dark, country faces—a score or more of them—look up with surprise as I arrive in their midst, feeling conspicuous and squeamishly neat in my white costume and irrelevant foreign cleanliness, which seems so exaggerated a fetish to the rank and file of China. The two or three narrow benches against the sides are more than occupied by people—mostly men and children—sleeping and waking. But I manage to find a seat on the fuel box beside the stove, an incongruous skeleton left from winter, with an alternate view through a small square window on either side—whenever one or the other is not blocked by out-thrust heads, darkening the room and seeming to intensify the common smell of garlic. At any rate, I think as the conductor punches my ticket, I am on my way.

But not for long. The *bumbelzug*, already half an hour late, squawks to a lazy halt at Si Pien Men, the sole station between Paomachang and Peking, and waits interminably for a westbound train to saunter past us. The flies buzz, and the sleepers snore. I amuse myself by attempting to follow the conversation of such of my coolie companions as are still wakeful. They are being enlivened by one of the trainmen, who is describing the ruses used by occasional passengers in evading the purchase of tickets. With an oriental facility for pantomime, he rises, confronts an imaginary misdoer, extends his hand for a pretended ticket, mimics the passenger's search for the allegedly lost piece of cardboard, and concludes by demonstrating the masterful manner in which he obliges the passenger to pay.

* * *

AT LAST THE outbound train passes, and we are again on our slow way. Only a few hundred yards to the south of the track, there presently crawls in and out of our vision the high, tawny pinnacle of the T'ien Ning Ssu pagoda, said to be thirteen hundred years old, with a tree growing aslant from its topmost peak and a little huddle of pine-shadowed buildings at its base. Through an aperture in the ancient city wall we rumble next, snatching a glimpse of the little gray guardhouse tilting its roof line at the corner.

A baby girl, with her round head shaven except for a patch of bang in the back, wakes from a nap against her mother's side. Her drowsy eyes roll around the car, and catching sight of me, she sits up and inspects me with fascinated thoroughness throughout the rest of the journey.

Alongside the scarred battlements of the wall we move, past the willow-banked canal with the white duck swimming contentedly on its brown water; past the tall red glamour of the Shun-Chih Men gate, until we toot belatedly into the sooty coalyards of the Peking-Hankow station. With a general scuffle for bedding-rolls and blue-wrapped bundles, for varnished umbrellas and straw suitcases—we arrive at last.

M. M. M.

Gold

THE world is full of gold today,
I never saw so much before;
It makes a trail along the beach,
And on the cliffs against the sky
It burns like beacons set on high
That only those who climb can reach.
I took the road beside the shore,
And then the path that threads the coomb,
And everywhere I saw the broom,
A grand triumphant blaze of bloom.

GWEN CASTLE

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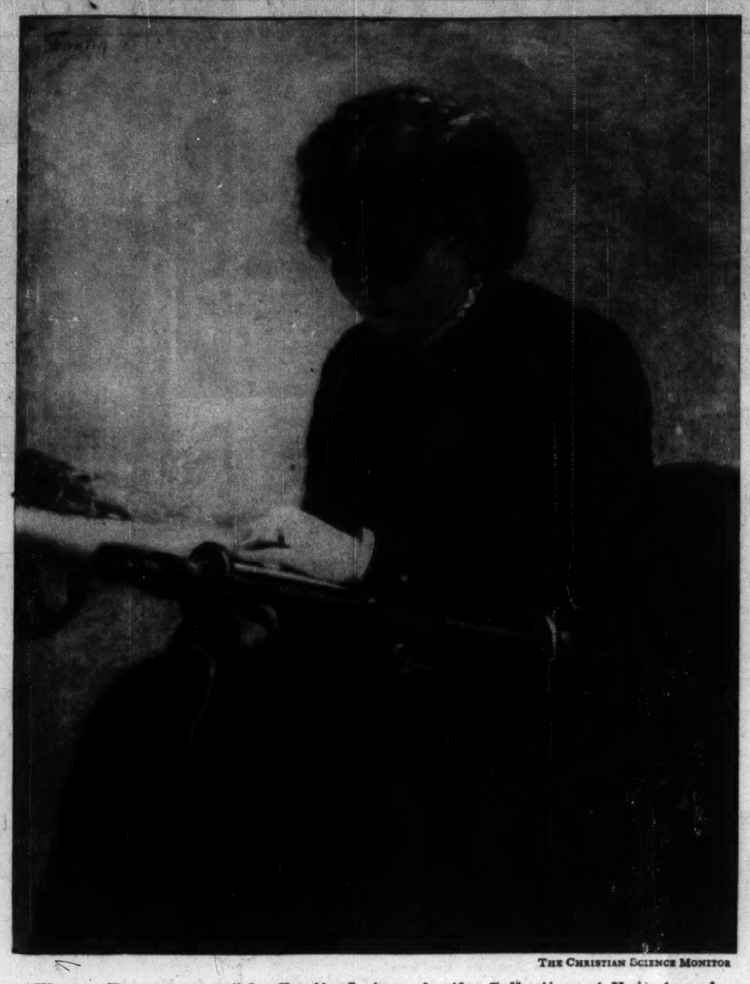
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WOMAN EMBROIDERING," by Fantin Latour. In the Collection of Huinck and Scherjon, Amsterdam.

WHEN we study Fantin Latour's art, we find that it is sensitive but that it never degenerates into sentimentality. Born at Grenoble in 1836, Fantin went to Paris and there received his education. His instructors included not only living artists, but also the old masters whom he found so well represented in the galleries of the Louvre. For years he regularly copied the works of Titian and Veronese and also the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century. No doubt, he found in himself an affinity to their meticulous attention to detail. He achieved his greatest fame in painting flowers and fruit; this, indeed, took up too much of his time.

But the external alone did not satisfy him; he by no means neglected the subtler side of his art. As a painter of figures he made a name for himself by his large groups, in which he painted contemporary masters, which besides being of artistic value were also of historical interest. Here, again, a characteristic that is particularly noticeable in his single portraits, we see how carefully he endeavored to portray his subject.

Fantin seldom painted people whom he did not know. It will, therefore, not surprise us to meet again and again the same sitters from the circle of his family and friends. During the first years of his career, his two sisters were his models; then his wife and sister-in-law, whom he continually painted or sketched. Curiously, Fantin Latour nearly always portrayed them reading or embroidering.

Probably it is in these domestic portraits that Fantin's own character shows best. Peaceful attention radiates from them, and makes his paintings real. But his romanticism causes him to depict reality in a milder and fonder light.

One of the finest examples of his women embroidering is this canvas of 1881, in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon at Amsterdam. A woman, dressed in black, is seated on a red chair with an embroidery frame before her. The embroidery is stretched on a dark brown frame, upon which are heaped skeins of red, gray and beige wool. The hands are a marvel of portrayal. They manipulate the needle steadily, but carefully. The woman's head, with its thick crown of hair in which the light plays with wonderful nuances, is bent engrossed over her work.

An Author Remembers

PEOPLING the background of these earlier scenes there was the tall splendid father who was always so kind, and whose strong arms lifted one so high, and held one so safely; and my mother who wore such beautiful flounced dresses, and had painted and carved fans in sandalwood boxes, and ermine scarves, and perfumed yellowish laces pinned up in blue paper, and kept in a marquetry chiffonier, and all other dim impersonal attributes of a Mother, without, as yet, anything more definite. . . . In the foreground with Foxy there was one rich all-permeating presence: Doyley. How I pity all children who have not had a Doyley—a nurse who has always been there, one who is as established as the sky and as warm as the sun, who understands everything, feels everything. . . .

By the time I was four years old I was playing in the Roman Forum instead of on the lawns of Rhinecliff. The transition woke no surprise, for almost everything that constituted my world was still about me: my handsome father, my beautifully dressed mother, and the warmth and sunshine that were Doyley. The chief difference was that the things about me now were not ugly but incredibly beautiful. The old Rome of the mid-nineteenth century was still the city of romantic ruins in which Clive Newcomb's "J. J." had depicted the Trasteverina dancing before a *locanda* to the music of a *pifferaro*, I remember, through the trailing clouds of infancy, the steps of the Piazza di Spagna thronged with Thackerayan artists' models, and heaped with early violets, daffodils and tulips; I remember long sunlit wanderings on the springy turf of great Roman villas. . . . But the liveliest hours were those spent with my nurse on the Monte Pincio, where I played with Marion Crawford's little half-sister, Daisy Terry, and her brother Arthur. Other children, long since dim and nameless, flit by as supernumeraries of the band; but only Daisy and her brother have remained alive to me. There we played, dodging in and out among the old stone benches, racing, rolling hoops, whirling through skipping ropes, or pausing out of breath to watch the toy procession of stately barouches and glossy saddle-horses which, on every fine afternoon of winter, carried the flower of Roman beauty and nobility round and round the restricted meanderings of the hill-top.

Those hours were the jolliest; yet deeper impressions were gathered in walks with my mother on the daisy-strewn lawns of the Villa Doria-Pamphili, among the statues and stone-pines of the Villa Borghese, or hunting on the slopes of the Palatine for the mysterious bits of blue and green and rosy stone which cropped up through the turf as violets and anemones did in other places, and turned out to be the precious fragments of porphyry, lapis lazuli, verde antico, and all the mineral flora of the Palace of the Caesars. In those days every traveler of artistic sensibility gathered baskets-full of these marble blossoms, and had them transformed into paper-weights, inkstands and circular "sofa-tables" without which no gentleman's house was complete. All the glory seemed to forsake my treasures when they were formed into these lapidary combinations; but the hunt was thrilling, and it occurred to no one that these exquisite relics of ruined *opus alexandrinum*, and of Imperial vases and statues, should have been treated with more reverence. . . .

What clung closest in after years, when I thought of the lost Rome of my infancy? It is hard to say; perhaps simply the warm scent of the box hedges on the Pincian, and the texture of the weather-worn, sun-gilt stone. Those, at least, are the two impressions which, for many years after, the mightiest of names instantly conjured up for me.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Backward Glance." (New York: D. Appleton-Century.)

Evening in the Valley

I CAME on a sudden impulse, hoping the footpath through the valley had not changed since I was here six or seven years ago. At first I was disappointed, for I saw lights in the valley and feared that some enterprising builder had invaded it; but I was wrong. The footpath was still here, winding through the woods and crossing the stream by a simple rustic bridge; but tiny electric lights hung from the trees along the path, twinkling merrily in the gathering shadows.

I ran down the steep path to the bridge; and, leaning over the side, I gazed into the still, dark stream, reflecting the lights among the trees. Behind them the light of the rising moon filtered through the branches.

Voices from a house on the far side of the valley broke the silence; ducks began to quack noisily and strutted down to the water's edge. They eyed me suspiciously as they marched in single file along the bank; but eventually they splashed into the water and swam under the bridge. Turning, I saw them reach a bend in the stream and disappear from sight.

* * *

Now I SEE two houses on the western skyline, their irregular roofs and tall chimneys outlined against the delicate tints of the afterglow. Lights peep at me from their uncurtained windows, and smoke hangs above their chimneys in the still evening air. There are trees, too, along the horizon, and the evening star plays hide and seek through their interlacing branches.

A signal post, standing in a gap between the trees, is the only reminder that a railway embankment skirts the western horizon. An unseen hand moves an unseen lever, the click of wires and clank of rods come over the air, and the outstretched arm falls.

The rumble of an oncoming train sounds from beyond the woods, growing louder and nearer till its smoke appears above the trees and the twin lights of the engine come in sight. The smoke over the cab glows, as if a fire were hovering there; and, with its lighted carriages, the train seems like a meteor darting through the night. Then, as its shrieking whistle dies away, the lingering smoke rises through the trees and mingles with the clouds.

* * *

FROM FAR DOWNSTREAM comes the noise of the returning ducks, and voices break out again in the distance. A man comes down the path with his dog; the dog pauses on the bridge, and then follows his master through an avenue of swinging lamps, out of the valley.

L. B.

The Inspiration of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE "good tidings of great joy" and "on earth peace, good will toward men" which burst suddenly on the shepherds while they were guarding their sheep, were doubtless heard by them because of their communion with God during many nights spent under the stars. It was in his solitary communing with God that David, as a shepherd boy, gained the inspiration which enabled him to say to the towering Goliath, armed for offense and defense (I Samuel 17:45, 46), "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, . . . that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel." Contemplation of the grandeur and vastness of God's universe has brought many very near to God, and inspired them with a sense of His underlying care.

Christ Jesus on the lonely hillsides and in silent watches sought inspiration through communion with God, who is Love, inspiration which gave certainty to his healing and his messages of comfort to sufferers during his ministry, and for all time. He said to his followers (Matthew 6:6), "Enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret." This retreat into the consciousness of man's true relationship with God is indeed the place, secret from the material sense of existence, wherein is gained spiritual understanding of the Most High.

Are we depressed because the odds seem against us? Does it seem that evil has outmaneuvered our efforts? Are we restricted in our capacities, infirm in our movements, or weak in our resolution to progress? Christian Science directs us to that same closet of prayer. Let us enter it and shut the door. There we can exclude error, and gain inspiration from the contemplation of our real being as sons of God. The son is now in the likeness of the Father and reflects all His qualities, expressing the intelligence of Mind, the activity of Spirit, the immortality of Life, the purity of Love. As we dwell on these great truths, our thought is uplifted, and in holy inspiration we gain a glimpse of the meaning of the divine message which came to the Master (Matthew 3:17), "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." In truth, we too are the beloved sons of God.

What stimulus is great enough to spur on our effort to refuse to entertain the false claim that the body, or matter, governs us? What is sufficient to rouse us to take our stand against sinful sense? Mary Baker Eddy has given us the answer in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454): "Love for God and man is the true incentive in both healing and teaching." As we commune with our Father in "the secret place," let us realize that because He is Love and ever present, we are inspired by Love to demonstrate, for the benefit of mankind, the reality of spiritual existence, and to prove the inability of matter to blind us, to delay our healing, to impede our progress, or to encroach upon our real being. Let us rejoice that through this divine inspiration we can perform our part in life, in love for God and man.

Christ Jesus' love for God and man was so complete and constant that it gave him the spiritual intuition to detect in the throng and press the need of a sick woman, who shyly but in faith had touched the border of his robe. In the closet into which he has bidden us enter, he dwelt and entertained angels, defined by Mrs. Eddy, in part, as "the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality" (*ibid.*, p. 581); and through this inspiration he healed the woman.

Inspiration which is born of love for God and man silences the self-righteous criticism which would condemn another. It is a shield against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune;" it inculcates that state of spiritual-mindedness in which we can continue to express friendliness in the face of the outpouring of hate, and to love even when that love is not returned. Such inspiration adds tenderness to strength. It is the oil which consecrates us anew in God's service.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Kärlekens inspiration

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

DET goda budskapet om "en stor glädje" och "frid på jorden bland människor, till vilka han har behag", vilket plötsligt ljöd för herdarna, medan de vaktade sina får, kunde utan tvivel höras av dem till följd av deras umgängelse med Gud under de många nätter de tillbragt under stjärnehimmelen. Det var under sin ensamma umgängelse med Gud, som David, när han var en herdegosse, vann den inspiration, som satte honom i stånd att säga till den väldige Goljat, väpnad till både anfall och försvar (I Sam. 17:45, 46): "Du kommer mot mig med svärd och spjut och lans, men jag kommer mot dig i Herren Sebaots namn, . . . så skola alla länder förnimma, att Israel har en Gud". Begrundandet av storheten och vidden av Guds universum har närmat många människor till Gud och inspirerat dem med en känsla av Hans uppbärande omsorg.

På de ensliga bergssluttningarna och under de stilla nattvakterna sökte Kristus Jesus inspiration genom umgängelse med Gud, som är Kärlek, en inspiration, som gav visshet åt hans helande och åt hans budskap om tröst till de lidande både under hans verksamhetstid och för alla tider. Han sade till sina efterföljare (Matt. 6:6): "Gå . . . in i din kammare och stäng igen din dörr och bed till din Fader i det fördolda". Denna tillflykt in i medvetandet om människans verkliga samband med Gud är förvisso den plats, fördold för den materiella förnimmelsen av tillvaron, där vi vinna andlig förståelse av den Högste.

Äro vi nedslagna, emedan allt tyckes gå oss emot? Ser det ut som om det onda vore oss övermäktigt vid våra bemödanden? Äro vi begränsade i vår förmåga, osäkra i våra rörelser eller svaga i vår föresats att tränga framåt? Kristen Vetenskap visar oss vägen till just denna bönens kammare. Låt oss gå in där och stänga dörren. Där kunna vi utestänga villfarelsen och vinna inspiration genom att begrunda vårt verkliga vara såsom Guds barn. Sonen är nu lik sin Fader och återspeglar alla Hans egenskaper, givande uttryck åt Sinnets intelligens, Andens aktivitet, Livets odödlighet, Kärlekens renhet. I den mån vi dröja vid dessa stora sanningar, lyftes vår tanke, och i helig inspiration uppfånga vi en glimt av meningen med det gudomliga budskap, som kom till Mästaren (Matt. 3:17): "Denne är min älskade Son, i vilken jag har funnit behag". I verkligheten äro även vi Guds älskade barn.

Vilken drivkraft är stor nog att sporra oss i vår strävan att tillbakavisa det falska påståendet, att kroppen eller materien styr oss? Vad är i stånd att väcka oss till att taga ställning mot en syndfull förnimmelse? Mary Baker Eddy har givit oss svaret å sid. 454 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Kärlek till Gud och människan är den sanna drivkraften vid såväl helande som undervisning". När vi äro i gemenskap med vår Fader "i det fördolda", må vi då göra klart för oss, att emedan Han är Kärleken och alltid är närvarande, inspireras vi av Kärleken att till människoslägtets välsignelse demonstrera verkligheten av andlig tillvaro och bevisa materiens oförmåga att förblinda oss, att fördröja vårt helande, att hindra vårt framåtskridande eller att inkräkta på vårt verkliga vara. Låt oss glädjas över att vi genom denna gudomliga inspiration kunna fullgöra vår uppgift i livet i kärlek till Gud och människan.

Kristi Jesu kärlek till Gud och människan var så fullständig och så fast, att den gav honom den andliga intuitionen att i folkmassan och trängseln upptäcka vad som fattades den sjuka kvinnan, som med skygghet men i tro vidrörde hörntofsen av hans mantel. I den kammare, i vilken han bjudit oss att ingå, vistades han och fick som gäster mottaga änglar, vilka av Mrs. Eddy definierats såsom bland annat "inspirationen av godhet, renhet och odödlighet" (*ib.*, sid. 581); och genom denna inspiration helade han kvinnan.

Den inspiration, som födes av kärlek till Gud och människan, nedtystar den självrättfärdiga kritik, som vill fördöma andra. Den är en sköld mot "slungan och pilarna från ett olycksbringande öde", den ingjuter det andliga sinnelag, i vilket vi alltjämt kunna uttrycka vänlighet, där hat strömmar emot oss, och älska även när vår kärlek icke besvaras. Sådan inspiration förenar ömhet med styrka och är den olja, som helgar oss på nytt i Guds tjänst.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Hanging Gardens

(North of Rockaway Beach, San Francisco)

HERE are towering cliffs,
rising sheer above the
broad, smooth-sanded beach,
where crashing waves, tide-timed,
break with darts of flashing lightning,
to spread swift-running watery tendrils
made to lap the eager feet of little children.

Babylon long boasted of her gardens,
hanging, myriad-hued, man-fashioned,
in intricate designs of gracious color.
But no far-famed splendor of old Babylon
could match the patchwork glory of
these hanging gardens.

Yellow lupin, shrubs alight
with deep rich sun glow;
Indian paint brush, vivid, flashing;
massed green succulents, ground-bound,
creeping step by step,
along the rocky ledges.
Deep red thistle, pink-eyed daisies,
blue-eyed lupin,
trembling, kindly golden poppies,
backed by clumps of pale green sage brush.

Here is gratitude,
expressed in loveliness of color.
These the hanging gardens
of the towering cliffs,
rising sheer, above the
broad smooth-sanded beach.

EDYTH SAGE ARMSTRONG

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Study of the Far East Under College Leadership

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Harvard-Yenching Institute

Oriental Colleges Grouped Through Its Support

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE are days in which the nations of the East and West are striving to understand each other better. Already machinery has been set up to study the underlying currents which affect Eastern thought and customs.

The advent of such books as "The Good Earth" and "Oil for the Lamps of China" has helped in awakening a general interest in the Orient and particularly in China. In the past, the Far East has been deplorably neglected by the people of the West. To understand intelligently the lives of those in remote Asiatic lands one must penetrate more deeply than the written history of the people.

Opportunities for studying Oriental languages and civilization have been slight in the United States until recent years. A pioneer effort in this field, and an interesting one, is the Harvard-Yenching Institute, a department of Harvard University, established in 1929 to fulfill a growing need in providing courses in Far Eastern studies for both Occidental and Oriental scholars. The courses, however, are of benefit not only to the sinologist, the specialist in the field, but also to the business man with interests in the Far East or to one who merely wishes to enrich his knowledge of the world in which he lives.

When the late Charles M. Hall, inventor of the aluminum process as it is used today, left a large part of his estate for "the purpose of education in foreign lands, to wit: 'China or elsewhere in Continental Asia and Japan and the Balkan States in Europe' the trustees chose China as the most promising field."

Six Chinese Universities

The plan includes the co-operation of six Chinese universities. Harvard was chosen as the center in America with Yenching University of Peiping acting as the liaison university in the Orient. The universities which have departments of Chinese that come under the Harvard-Yenching Institute are Fukien Christian University, Lingnan University, the University of Nanking, Shantung Christian University and West China Union University. In the year following its incorporation, the Institute also assumed the support of the Sino-Indian Institute in Peiping.

Harvard - Yenching Institute stresses the cultural side of Oriental life rather than the economic side. The reason for this is that there it is felt that the older culture of China may be lost through the adoption of western civilization by the Chinese. Language, history, religion and philosophy are the fields covered. The Institute also offers courses in Japanese and maintains a Chinese-Japanese library which has a good working collection of approximately 87,000 volumes for research in Chinese classics, history and literature, in Buddhism and Taoism and in Japanese literature and culture.

Prior to 1928 there were only a few courses in Chinese given at Harvard. The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in Chinese have now been established. Each year since its organization fellowships have been awarded by the Institute to graduate students, both Occidental and Oriental, for research in the United States and in China, Japan, and Europe. The Fellows are permitted to choose their own fields of speculation and are granted much freedom in their individual plans.

The Occidental finds it hard to gain a working knowledge of the Chinese language, for he comes into contact with an entirely new type of linguistic structure and an ideographical script. There is no good dictionary of the written language. The sinologist is obliged to use a minimum of ten dictionaries and compilations. Harvard - Yenching Institute therefore hopes to prepare a Chinese dictionary. China is the historical center of Far Eastern civilization and until the year 1868 all Japanese documents were written in Chinese. The specialist requires a fundamental knowledge of both Chinese and Japanese and may profit as well by the study of Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian, Manchu or Korean according to his interests. Harvard-Yenching has published a number of books, chiefly in the Chinese language, which are the results of studies made by the holders of fellowships or other scholars.

In Peiping, Chinese studies are carried on at Yenching University under the auspices of the Institute and are given by professors who are supported by the United States. History, archaeology, philosophy and language courses are taught. The library of Chinese at Yenching has a collection of Chinese and Japanese works, numbering 169,000 volumes and there is an annual appropriation for the purchase of Western books.

Index Series

An undertaking which is rendering an extremely valuable contribution to sinology was started at Yenching University in 1930, under the direction of Prof. William Hung, the preparation and publication of a series of indexes to the most important works of the tremendous mass of Chinese literature, known as the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series. Before these indexes were published it was practically impossible to utilize information which is included in the voluminous works which were often compiled by special committees by imperial orders.

Under the directorship of Prof. von Staël Holstein, counted the leading authority in the world in his field, is the Sino-Indian Institute, also located in Peiping and part of the Harvard-Yenching plan.

In the Province of Shantung, famous as the birthplace of Confucius, in the city of Tsinan, Shantung Christian University is situated. Here, under the direction of Professor Menzies, whose chief interest is in history and who is an authority on ancient Chinese inscriptions, Oriental students trained in Occidental research methods are at work on these inscriptions.

Archaeology and Ethnology

Nanking, the new capital of China, is the seat of the University of Nanking where there is a special Institute of Chinese Studies under the supervision of Mr. T. L. Tsu and supported by Harvard-Yenching Institute. The main interests in this department are history, Buddhism and archaeology. Chinese studies are also carried on at Fukien Christian University, Mr. C. J. Lin, is dean of the department, and considerable research is being done there by Prof. M. F. Farley, who specializes in Chinese archaeology and is particularly interested in the folklore of the Fukien Province. He has recorded many of the folk songs of that territory.

Harvard-Yenching Institute, is aiding Lingnan University in Canton in South China where natural science is included in the curriculum as well as Chinese language and literature. At West China University, which is in the remote Province of Szechuan on the border of Tibet, where aboriginal tribes are still living in a primitive way, the study is especially in the fields of ethnology, anthropology and prehistory.

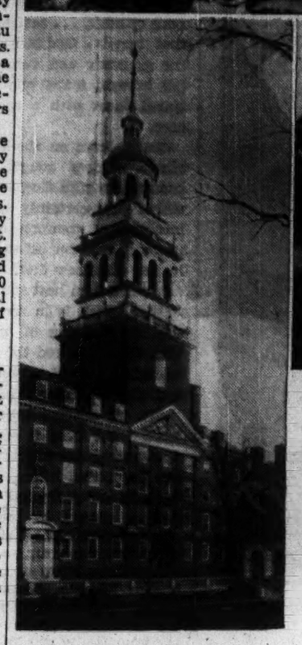
It is the policy of Harvard-Yenching to send the best students of the affiliated universities to Yenching University for their post graduate work and if their work is outstanding there, they may apply for fellowships to enable them to go to Cambridge, Mass., and be trained in Occidental methods. After a period of studies at Harvard they receive their Ph. D's and return to China to fill teaching or other positions. In 1932 and 1934 the Institute conducted a Seminar on Far Eastern Studies as a part of the Harvard Summer School in Cambridge, specifically to provide mature teachers with information and techniques not readily available at any other time. Columbia University this year is including a section on Chinese and Japanese Studies as a part of its summer session.

The ground of Oriental study is underworked, but the outlook is promising and there will come a time when opportunities in this line are even greater than they are at present. The Harvard-Yenching Institute is a trail blazer in the movement which is making for a day of better race understanding. Because of it there is stronger influence for Occidental to meet Oriental on common ground.

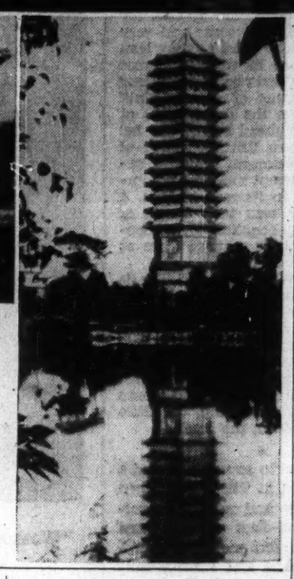
Although it is impossible to guarantee a position for every student of Far Eastern studies there is good reason to believe that increasingly within the next decade positions, particularly in universities, libraries and museums, will be open for those who are equipped to fill them.











Upper Left—Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China, One of the Six Chinese Universities Affiliated With the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Upper Right—Administration Building of Yenching University, Peiping. Center — Yenching's Library — an Example of Oriental Architecture. Lower Row, Left—Lowell House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Center—The Design for This Athletic Emblem Is Conventionalized From Chinese Characters Standing for Yenching University. Right—Water Tower Pagoda on the Campus at Yenching.

Spending Time vs. Investing It

In Gaining a World View—Also a Visit to the Senate

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR first word from Alabama, and an appreciative one. You young people who are reading and enjoying the Youth Round Table, are you also realizing that it is your space to fill? We have had enough letters to publish a Round Table every week since it started, but we have had none too many, and you would have a more interesting column if we had a lot of choice and could put in excerpts from several letters. You might write more often and more easily, too, if you knew that we could handle your letters better if they kept to 500 to 800 words. We can even use a mere paragraph or so.

It might interest you to know that your column is appreciated not only by you young people but also by youth leaders and by many others who are eager to understand you better. We are continually receiving a word of this sort. So you see if on some one of these Tuesdays there should be no column because of no letters or articles from you to publish, there would be many people disappointed. Your chairman, by the way, stands ready to give you more room if you can fill it with good stuff.

Since last Tuesday, the new youth program, NYA, National Youth Administration, has been launched by the Federal Government. We hope you read the article as published last week. It may prove important to you and to the United States. Perhaps some of you, in your communities, can take active part in the local organization. The Round Table would like to publish your thoughts on it, and news of any local developments. And now, for a word from our member in Alabama:

Alabama

Dear Chairman:

From its very inception, the Youth Round Table has been a source of interest and helpfulness to me. I, too, hope that it will be permanent, because it's a progressive step for those of us who have previously experienced the pleasant and congenial contacts of the Mail Bag. I like the idea of the young readers of the Monitor unbuttoning their souls and expressing their frank opinions on the various questions.

It is so important to get away from a merely local point of view and gain the worldwide standpoint, and I have been quite appalled that so many people apparently don't know bee from bullfrog about the vital world affairs of today. However, this certainly doesn't apply to the young readers of the Monitor, as the writers to the Round Table have shown an intelligent grasp and interest in regard to present day conditions.

I had a year of college at Principia, and during these past three years at home, I have tutored high-school students in German, French, Latin, and English. I am 21 now. I feel so unspeakably grateful to the Monitor. Since I've been away from school, the vast fund of culture available in the pages of the Monitor has meant so much to me in "keeping up." The hour and a half that I devote to the Monitor is one of the most important parts of my daily program. The pressure of time, whether in school or out, seems to be quite a problem with young people, but in my own experience I find that by putting "first things first" I am less limited by lack of time for the "other things." Along this line, I should like to pass along the following thought that was told to me: "Some people spend time; others invest it." These periods of waiting for young people who haven't as yet established themselves in some definite work need not be synonymous with stagnation, but rather can be "growing times," filled with valuable study and the present use of their talent of right thinking and doing.

Having just recently had the opportunity of visiting sessions of the House and the Senate in our national Capitol, I can't wonder at the opinion expressed by the boy visitor to Washington. The lack of decorum manifested and the way many members of the august body of Congress wandered blithely about and exchanged jokes with one another—all during a time in which, in my opinion, they should have been giving earnest attention to the important issues under discussion (the NRA was being debated that day)—seemed pretty disillusioning. This, I daresay, is rather a naïve observation, since I understand that such conduct is entirely customary.

I'm a peace advocate and keenly interested in better homes and schools and in all points of the social securities bill, although all I can do about them now is to support them by intelligent, affirmative thinking.

(Miss) E. L. P.

* * *

Because your chairman had the same sense of disillusionment when first visiting the United States Senate, and because others also have had a similar experience, we took your letter to a man who writes on political and Government subjects. He explained the system and we pass along what we learned.

It is one of the unfortunate aspects of the United States Government that a visit to the Senate so frequently results in this same feeling of disillusionment. The Senate is as a consequence often misjudged. The visitor overlooks the fact that all the really solid work of the Senate is done in committees. Many senators work long and hard at committee work, the reading and study of bills, the discussions and contributive information they must cover. The actual session time is in a sense the lesser part of their work. One senator told our political friend that he had been trying to get time to read the banking bill (before the House at the time) and literally had not had a minute to study it. He was working night and day on other things.

Every Senator is on at least one committee, and some of them are on several. The committees meet, for the most part, in the morning and in the evening. The Senate goes into session about noon, and this debate period is largely for public consumption. A long day for many of them, and a tremendous amount to read and study, in addition to "running errands for constituents," as one senator put it. Another senator, whose name you would know, gets about 2000 letters a day, we are told, many of these letters asking for jobs or special investigations or favors, and most of them requiring answers. This is typical.

So, next time one of you visits the Senate and finds the senators talking amiably in the lobby while somebody harangues a lot of empty seats, it may help to remember that the opinions to be registered later in the form of voting, have been formed largely from outside study and discussion, in committees, and are not being fashioned during the meeting.

A waste of time to have the meeting, then? The system has its paradoxical angle. Why don't you all study it through, along with what you can find out about the whole idea of elective bodies in other lands, and think what should be done about it, if anything?—Chairman.

'What Shall We Do Now?"

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

White Plains, N. Y.

WHILE it is necessary to plan for children to do things with others, it is just as necessary to plan for the doing of things by oneself. Every individual needs to learn early how to be on good terms with himself so that he can spend hours by himself and not be bored. There are many times during the long vacation months when it is not possible for Mary and Bob to be with other children. Perhaps the most trying of these days are the rainy ones. It is on such days that mother most frequently hears, "There is nothing to do."

One of the most ideal occupations for both boys and girls on off days is learning to cook. There are on the market a number of very simple cook books, as well as the Boy and Girl Scout manuals, which give directions definitely enough for young children to follow. At first this cooking should be looked upon as an experiment. Older children will want to see definite results, and probably would like to follow one line, such as camp cooking, salads, cakes, fancy drinks, candy and the like until they achieve fair success. Responsibility for the sandwiches for a family picnic or for the cooking of an outdoor supper for a large group of children can be undertaken after some experience in cooking.

Children can originate surprises for the family in the form of new dishes and can begin the collection and organizing of a recipe book or box for the kitchen. Some child who likes to print and draw will find this last a very interesting and worthwhile occupation. Of course, mother must be patient and tactful enough to stay out of this experiment until her advice is asked. Once a child becomes interested in cooking he will soon be seeking the help and advice of someone more experienced.

One invaluable service that every parent can render his children is to pass on to them the old games that were the joy of his own childhood. Like certain books, stories and pictures, these should be a part of every child's inheritance. Mothers especially can teach their children how to play these games. They in turn can learn the modern child's games and both children and parents will be the richer. Rainy days are excellent times, too, for devising new games, and they are especially appropriate for dressing up in old and funny clothes, a pastime dear to every child's heart. Then there is the paste pot, pictures to be cut, books to be read, drawing and painting to be done, storytelling, sewing and story-writing.

A wise and inventive mother will have many suggestions for her child or children when they come to her and ask, "What shall we do now?" She will not depend upon a haphazard guess, but will plan before the time comes so that she can see the possibilities and really be the "good sport" that her children like her to be. Here are some suggestions that might be made to children:

Reading Activities

Have lists of books from which children can choose stories to read.
Keep children provided with books to read for fun.
Read stories to children and let them read them to you.
Read aloud with the family a funny or humorous book.
Organize a reading club among the friends of your children.
Make lists of favorite books, play games with favorite book characters, start a child's library, illustrate favorite books, have a book party.

Doing Things

Take kodak pictures and mount them in a book.
Make a moving picture, either of an original story or one read, to show to the family.
Make paste for use in mounting things in a scrapbook.
Make labels for mother's fruit and jelly jars.
Build a concrete walk.
Gather sea shells, rocks, stones, etc.—Classify and label.
Make kites, spinning wheels, sailboats, and toy furniture.
Build an outdoor cooking place.
Make furniture out of orange crates for your room.
Give a puppet show. Keep a diary of funny things that happen.
Weave a rug, make a patchwork quilt, or learn to knit.
Learn to typewrite.
Learn how to arrange flowers.
Build an outdoor lean-to or shack.
Build a work bench.
Make a scrapbook of pictures, stories, or jokes to take to school.
Play with a magnet and see what happens.
Make a toy theater and give a play.
Write some stories and poems and make a booklet of them.
Make a collection of flower seeds for next year.

This list could be extended indefinitely. As it stands it is merely suggestive of things that an interested parent can direct his children toward when they ask for his advice on what to do with their leisure. Of course there will be many times when such advice is neither welcome nor needed. At such times when the child retires into his own make believe world and plays either alone or with a companion, the adult must keep hands off. There are times too when a child is naturally occupied with his daily routine and tasks, that no advice is needed. Every child should be given definite household tasks in vacation as well as during the school year. These tasks should be done without friction and with little direction so that the child will come to realize what it means to so plan and accomplish things which must be done, that time will be left to do all the things he wishes to do.

At first glance this seems like a heavy responsibility laid upon the parent during the summer. However, if looked upon as a privilege, and used only when the occasion requires, the direction of children's activities becomes a source of much interest and pleasure. Then, too, the peace of mind that goes with the knowledge that your child's vacation is not just a haphazard time killing, but a period of rich growth and happy activity, compensates for the time and effort required in the guidance of your child during his summer vacation. When children ask, "What shall we do now?" they have exhausted their own possibilities and it is up to those in charge of their growth to so direct them that they may learn to live, and play, and work to their fullest capabilities.

EDNA M. REED

[Part I of this article ran last Saturday]



Courtesy of Teela-Wooket Camp, Roxbury, Vt.

In the Craft Work Studio

Summer is always a fine time in which to make things, and the vacation camps have done a fine job in encouraging their campers to express themselves this way. Long quiet hours in the studio or under the trees, have enabled many a girl or boy to experience the joy and satisfaction that come with achievement and the fashioning of something useful and beautiful.

Teachers Welcome Pupils' Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Indiana

"DID you ever hear such a question mark?" laughed Mrs. Jones as five-year-old Johnnie eagerly plied question after question to his father who had just settled down for a cozy evening with his reading. "He is just that way all day; I am answering questions or at least trying to answer them from morning until night. I will really be glad to have him start to school. Perhaps he will be better satisfied, and not quite such a question box."

The idea that home is a place where children ask questions and school a place where the teacher asks them is fast disappearing from educational theory. Children are naturally inquisitive; they learn by asking, and the questioning attitude is one which the modern teacher is most desirous of maintaining and increasing.

"Why isn't the capital of the United States near the middle of the United States like the capitals of states usually are?" asked a fourth grade pupil. "Which was named first Washington, D. C., or the State of Washington? Why isn't cotton grown in Indiana as well as in Alabama and other gulf states?"

The teacher doesn't answer the questions, that is not until the children have made every effort to find the answers for themselves, but she provides reading material that will answer these and hundreds of other natural questions which arise every day in the schoolroom in which the natural home relationship is so sustained that the child feels quite as free to ask questions and to expect answers from his teacher and schoolmates as he does from his mother and father.

The picture of a teacher with an open textbook while pupils keep theirs closed is not the picture of a modern progressive school. The picture now is teacher and pupils together bending eagerly over a book seeking answers to questions both have asked.

An attitude of untiring enthusiasm on the teacher's part stimulates and sustains the natural questioning attitude on the part of children. A successful teacher remarked that she knew of no better way of checking the success of her teaching than by the number of natural questions asked in the schoolroom each day. "When questions become scarce or perfunctory," she remarked, "I begin to take mental stock to see where I am failing to encourage the natural questioning attitude which is the basis of all education."

Little Johnnie had reached the third grade without learning how to read anything but the simplest primer material. The teacher soon found that there were many things the child really wanted to know and before long under the influence of an atmosphere of encouragement and enthusiasm the child was eagerly asking about numbers of things. He was led to see that many of his questions were answered in books, and that by reading he could find the answers for himself. In less than three months the child was reading with ease material of his grade level.

A progressive school is a place where teachers and pupils all ask questions and where all answer them.

New Bulletins

Five new publications of the Federal Office of Education containing information on higher education have recently been released by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

"Privately Controlled Higher Education in the United States," Bulletin 1934 No. 12, is the third in a series of studies on the subject of the relation of the state to higher education.

"Institutions of Higher Education in Denmark," Bulletin 1934 No. 13, is one of a series of studies especially for the use of registrars. The series now includes similar accounts for Sweden and Norway.

For administrators and investigators concerned with the problem of college admittance or guidance of college students, "Predication of Success in College," Bulletin 1934 No. 15, points the way for increasing the accuracy of our knowledge about the possibilities of achievement of our entering college freshmen.

Approximately every four years the Federal Office of Education issues a bulletin containing a compilation of the standards for accrediting the higher educational institutions employed by the chief standardizing agencies, and of the lists of institutions accredited by each agency. The present issue of "Accredited Higher Institutions" is Bulletin 1934 No. 16 and costs 15 cents.

The fifth bulletin is "The Problem of Duplication, as Attacked in Certain State Surveys of Higher Education," Bulletin 1934 No. 19 (5 cents). Results of a study of duplication in courses or curricula are reported in this bulletin and should be an aid to the many states struggling with this problem.

Hotel Summer School

The summer school in hotel administration at Cornell University started off with an enrollment of 37, the largest opening enrollment on record in the Cornell short courses. Hotel people have come from many places—one from China, two from Texas and one each from California, Wyoming and Florida, to spend their vacation periods in self-improvement. Others will be arriving each week through July.

The three opening courses deal with accounting, personnel methods and food and beverage control. Courses in hotel operation, hotel accounting, housekeeping, quantity food preparation, business promotion, financial statements and stewarding will follow. The summer school closes Aug. 3.

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Mussolini Serves Country Without Any Remuneration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Signor Benito Mussolini is the only servant of the Crown in Italy who gets no remuneration for his work.

As chief of the executive he is entitled to 61,529 lire a year, about $5130 at current rates. Since 1928, however, he has renounced his salary and all the emoluments of his governmental offices. He lives on his own private income.

The Duce is not a wealthy man. His two main sources of income are the profits from the Popolo d'Italia, the leading Fascist newspaper in Italy, which he owns, and those derived from the occasional contributions to the American Press, for which he is handsomely paid. The latter, however, are handed over by the Duce to the relief fund of the Fascist Party, so that his yearly income is restricted to his share of profits from the Popolo d'Italia. The paper has a large circulation and its earnings seem to suffice for the needs of the Duce and his family.

From the fact that the Duce is the titular head of eight ministerial departments many had drawn the conclusion that he was pocketing the combined salaries of eight Ministers. If the assumption was correct the the Duce would now be drawing a yearly salary of over 400,000 lire.

Cabinet Ministers in Italy receive a yearly salary of 25,000 lire. In addition they get an allowance of 2400 lire a year. A further allowance was given in 1935, largely as a result of the devaluation of the lira. Within the last five years ministers have had their salaries reduced twice, by 12 and 20 per cent respectively.

An Italian Minister draws today a total yearly salary, including allowances, of 48,857 lire, or about $4100. The Prime Minister's salary is recorded as identical to that of other ministers, with the difference that his additional monthly allowance instead of being 3500 lire is 5000 lire.

The salaries of Italian Ministers compare unfavorably with those cashed by their colleagues in most other countries. One explanation is that the Italian State pays rather low salaries to all civil servants.

Improved Tenements Planned by Razing Every Third Section

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—What expert renovation will do in transforming old-law tenements into modern apartments within the means of workers in the lower pay brackets is being shown by the New York Housing Authority today on the old Astor property at Avenue A and Third Street, Manhattan. This property was acquired by the Authority from Vincent Astor, and embraces seven lots in Avenue A and 17 in Third Street. The buildings on the property were four- and five-story tenements with ground floor shops.

The plan for rehabilitation of these tenements calls for the removal of every third building, thus giving each pair of buildings light and air on four sides. When complete, there will be eight units containing 122 apartments of 375 rooms. All rooms will have windows opening on courts, yards or streets and most of the bedrooms and living rooms will be fully equipped and each kitchen supplied with a gas range and electric refrigerator. The entire development will be heated by steam and supplied with hot water and incinerators will be installed in each unit.

Langdon W. Post, chairman of the Housing Authority, said the apartments would rent for from $5 to $7 a room a month, and that up to this time more than 3000 applications had been received for apartments in the development. Labor employed in the work is being carried on the regular relief rolls, the city paying one fourth, the State one fourth and the Federal Government one half.

'Over 70s' in Wisconsin Eligible for Pensions

MADISON, Wis., July 2 (AP)—Wisconsin residents who have passed the age of 70 became eligible for pensions yesterday.

The voluntary old-age pensions law, which has been on the statute books for more than 10 years, was made compulsory in all counties.

The law allows a pensioner to own a home appraised at not more than $3000. The maximum pension is $30 a month.

Great Cleveland Clothing Factory Gives Workers Vacation With Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2 — A half century of cordial management-employee relationship lies behind the Richman Brothers Company, which announced today that all factory employees will receive a two weeks' vacation with pay beginning tomorrow.

The vacation-with-pay plan affects a total of 3000 workers. The company gave all employees a Christmas-New Year week's vacation with pay in 1934.

During the depression years the company nearly doubled the number of retail outlets for the clothing it manufactures, and greatly increased its sales.

Ever since Nathan G. Richman, at the age of 16, joined his father in the clothes making business, the concern has been managed as much in the interests of the employees as of the owners. Since 1920 it has been taking the workers into actual partnership through successive stock distributions, until today almost all of the employees are stockholders.

The management has also established a benevolent foundation which derives its income from 10,000 shares of the company's stock, amounting at present to about $30,000 a year. This is spent for the benefit of employees who are in need of assistance of various kinds.

Nathan G. Richman is said to have originated the factory-to-consumer method of selling clothes and also the one-price system. He attributes the success of the concern mainly, however, to the loyalty to each other of management and employees.

A unique expression of this cordial relationship is the custom established at the factory, of having one of the officers of the company at the employees entrance as they enter in the morning and leave in the afternoon. Friendly greetings and smiles are exchanged in this way at the beginning and end of each day.

Murphy Would Save U. S. Island Trade

MANILA, P. I., July 2 (AP)—Tariff increases intended to preserve for American exporters about half of the $20,000,000 Philippine textile market, fast being captured by Japanese, were asked of insular legislative leaders today by Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy.

The executive disclosed he was considering sending a special message to the current legislature asking tariff revision and the granting of a franchise to Pan American Airways' transpacific line.

The franchise application, drawn up by Manila attorneys, has not been presented to the Legislature since it was understood no member was willing to sponsor it.

Governor Murphy was also engaged in a struggle of wills with Filipino leaders over approval of his $27,000,000 budget. Filipino politicos want to postpone action on the budget until after the start of the commonwealth government later this year, since it is for the calendar year 1936.

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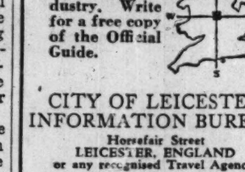
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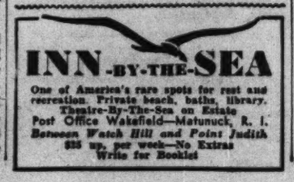
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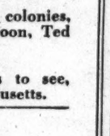
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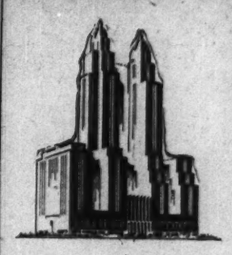
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To Our **Readers**
Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor

Listed Stock Quotations

New High Records Established in Moderately Busy Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Utility Issues Active Leaders In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Somebody bought the utilities.

And up they went.

The stock market today showed its appreciation of what the House of Representatives did yesterday for public utilities by pushing up the power, gas and lighting issues.

And it was a pretty lively market.

About 1,150,000 shares changed hands.

There were soft spots among the rails and industrials, but most attention was paid the utilities, and good advances prevailed in this group, many new highs for the year having been established.

Gains of 2 to 4 points were recorded by Columbia Gas A and B, West Penn Electric A and American Power & Light 6 per cent.

Other good utility gainers, a number making new highs, were Electric Power & Light, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Consolidated Gas, Engineers Public Service issues, American & Foreign Power preferred, American Telephone, Peoples Gas and Philadelphia Co.

American Water Works had a gain of more than a point in the early trading. Then the news of the passing of the dividend came out, and the stock dropped more than a point under yesterday's closing. The first preferred rose more than 4 points at one time.

Good gains were established by Mullins preferred, United Gas preferred, American Bank Note preferred, Corn Products preferred, Pressed Steel Car preferred and Briggs & Stratton.

Radio B rose nearly 4 points to a new high.

The Southern Railway issues were quite weak, the common reacting 3⅝, and the preferred more than 4 points to a new low. Other losers included Loose-Wiles preferred, Safeway 6 per cent, Bohn Aluminum, Hercules Powder and Allied Chemical.

Utility bonds followed the same price course as the utility stocks. Advances of 1 to 2 points in this group were numerous. Government loans were almost at a standstill. Foreigners also were quiet.

There was profit-taking in wheat at Chicago, and the market closed well under yesterday's finish. Other grains were barely steady. Cotton was steady and quiet during most of the day. Then in the late trading became more active, and prices reached new highs for the movement.

Nothing recently has developed of greater political or economic significance than the action yesterday of the House of Representatives in defeating the "elimination" feature of the public utilities holding company bill.

The vote in favor of "regulation" instead of "elimination" was so overwhelming as to indicate that in future the representatives in Congress will proceed along independent lines despite the President's demands. This, indeed, is of more importance than the defeat of the "death sentence" feature itself.

While the action of the House was a big victory for the holding companies and the conservative element of the Administration the measure is a severely regulatory one, and the utilities are still confronted with the possibility of lower rates and higher costs of operation.

But with steadily increasing general business it is expected that these companies will make the grade sucessfully. At least the holding companies have not been put out of business.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; utilities advance.

Bonds: Steady; utilities favored.

Curb: Mixed; power issues in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Firmer; higher cables; trade buying.

Sugar: Quiet; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; profit-taking.

Corn: Steady to weak.

Cattle—Fairly active and steady.

Hogs—Steady to 10 lower; top $9.65.

Foreign

London—Chief business on the Stock Exchange today took place in gilt-edged securities wherein surplus funds were being invested. Transatlantic issues and copper shares improved on favorable American news, but industrial and speculative stocks were uncertain. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Rentes, electric, metal and coal shares showed losses as trading continued listless on the Bourse today. International issues remained steady. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—Quietness prevailed on the Boerse today. Prices held firm owing to the demand for steel and potash shares. The closing was sustained.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of record
I S Cold Storage 7% pf	$1.75	July 1	June 24
Van Deusen Harrington 7% pf	$1.75	July 1	June 20

Increased

Melville Sh Corp	62½c	Aug. 1	July 12

Liquidating

Amer Investment Trust Shares	$2.10397	June 30	.....

Regular

Am Can Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Athol M'facturing Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 29
Atl & Charlotte Air Line Ry	$4.50	S	Sept. 2	Aug. 20
Atlan Sugar Ref. Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Comwlth Edison Co	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Kahler Corp	$1.50		June 29	June 25
Kroehler Mfg Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 25
Do Class A pf	$1.50	Q	June 29	June 25
Melville Sh. 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Do 2d pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Union Bag & Pap.	50c		July 25	July 12

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 2	Last July 1
55	51	2†	Acme Steel	200	54	54	54	35½
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	1400	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½
9¼	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	9¼	9	9¼	8⅝
145⅛	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	1200	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141½
1⅞	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
20½	15⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2900	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	500	1	1	1	⅞
7	2⅜	..	Allegheny pf ww xxx (h)	400	4¼	4	4	..
154¾	125	6	Allied Chem	1100	153½	151½	151¼	153½
6¼	3⅜	..	Allied Stores	2500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
23¼	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	23⅜	23	23	22⅞
20¼	14	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
58½	49	3†	Allied Stores pf	1800	59	58⅝	59	58⅜
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	1800	65½	65	65	66
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	46	45½	45½	46
28	13½	..	Am Bank Note	8900	28	1/32 27½	27⅝	28
64½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	63¼	61½	63	61¾
17¾	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	1300	15	14¾	15	14⅞
32⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	700	30¾	29⅞	30¾	..
144	110	4†	Am Can	1100	140	138½	138½	136
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	400	159⅝	159	159	..
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	17⅝	16¾	17¼	16⅞
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	42⅜	39½	41½	39¾
13½	8	..	Am Chain	1000	10	10	10	..
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	24⅜	24¾	24¾	24½
5½	2¾	..	Am European	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
29½	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	26⅜	25¼	26	25
22	12	..	Am & For Pow ß	500	20½	19¼	19¼	20
9⅜	3⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	8¼	8	8	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	300	4⅜	4½	4½	..
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
34	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	33½	33½	33½	33½
37¾	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	200	32	32	32	33
20⅝	9	..	Am Locomotive	400	14	13⅝	13¾	..
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	48½	48	48	..
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
109⅞	72	..	Am Metal 6%	300	107¾	107¼	107½	106½
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdy	1300	23	22½	22½	23½
3¾	1⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	3800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	3⅞
23¾	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	3900	22	21½	21	20½
27⅞	10½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	25	24½	24⅞	23
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	11400	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅜
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	19	19	19	18⅞
8¾	4¼	..	Am Seating	300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	20½	20½	20½	21
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	23⅜	23¼	23¼	..
47⅜	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3500	42⅛	41	41⅛	41½
91	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1300	91	90½	90½	89⅜
93¾	74¼	5	Am Tobacco B	1700	93	92⅜	93	91¾
47⅝	35⅞	2†	Am Steel Fdries	400	16	15¾	16	16
94¾	88	2	Am Steel F pf	10	91½	91½	91½	91½
43	31½	2†	Am Stores	600	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
70½	55½	9	Am Sugar Ref	4800	126¾	126	126½	125
130¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	100	128	128	128	..
14⅜	7⅛	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	14400	13⅞	10½	10¾	12½
70¼	48	6	Am Wat & E	400	74¼	72	72	70
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	400	43½	42½	43	43½
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	5200	14⅝	..	..	-⅜
18⅛	11⅞	..	Anaconda Cop	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
11⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	10	104	104	104	..
109	101	6†	Anchor Cap pf	2400	41	40½	41	40½
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	100	103	103	103	103½
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	2500	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
6¼	3¼	..	Armour Ill	200	61¾	61½	61¾	61
70⅝	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
6¾	4	..	Arnold Constable	200	9½	9	9½	9¼
13⅝	7½	6†	Asso Dry Goods	4800	49	47¾	47¾	48¼
55⅝	35¾	2	Atchison T&SF	200	88	85	88	87½
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	900	22⅞	21⅞	22	22½
31¾	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	3900	28⅝	26	26	26¼
28	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1300	111⅝	111¼	111½	..
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	6	6	6	..
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	4800	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	10	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	39¼
6¾	5⅛	..	Austin Nichol A	4	3¼	3	3	3¼
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	3¼	3	3	3¼

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	800	11⅝	10¾	10¾	11½
17⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13⅝	12¾	12¾	..
109	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	50	106	106	106	105
22	12	..	Bangor & Aroos	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
40¾	32	..	Barker Bros pf	160	37	35	36⅞	..
50⅝	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	400	47	46¾	47	..
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdalal A	1100	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	700	15¾	15½	15½	15
13½	11⅜	.50b	Belding Hem	200	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	15¼	14¾	14¾	15
19⅝	11⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1500	18½	17⅞	18⅛	17⅜
22	12	..	Best & Co	800	40¼	40	40¼	40
40½	34	2	Bethlehem Steel	3500	27⅜	26½	26½	27
34⅜	21⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	400	70½	70½	70½	70
77¾	55¾	6	Columbia G pf A	200	71	70¼	71	68
67	31	5	Columbia G pf B	300	67	67	67	65
69¾	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	2500	69¾	68¾	69	68¾
93	67	3.40	Columbian Carb	500	90½	89¼	89¼	90
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	1700	47⅞	47½	47⅝	47½
68¼	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1500	65¾	65	65⅜	65⅝
115⅛	111	..	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
237⅛	175⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	1700	191½	191¼	193⅝	193⅜
1⅝	¾	..	Comwlth & So	17500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
48¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	1700	48¾	47	48⅜	46
114¾	112	5½	Com Cred pf	500	114¼	113½	113⅞	113½
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4¼	4	4¼	3
22⅛	12¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
29¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	10500	27¼	26½	26⅝	26
99⅛	75⅞	5	Consol Gas pf	800	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1900	2	2	2	..
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	3500	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
82	71	6½	Con Cig pf ww	20	75½	75	75½	..
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	..
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	400	3¼	3	3¼	3
7¼	4½	..	Cont Baking A	700	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
1½	3/4	..	Cont Baking B	300	¾	¾	¾	⅞
6¼	4⅛	4	Cotn Baking pf	200	59¼	59¼	59¼	60
86⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	3000	86⅛	84⅝	85	83¾
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
37½	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	500	37	37	37	36½
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23	13¼	.37½b	Cont Oil	4300	21⅝	21¼	21½	21¼
48½	41¾	4	Corn Exchange	630	49¼	48¼	49	48¼
76¾	62	3	Corn Products	1200	75⅞	75¼	75⅞	74¾
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	200	160	160	160	158
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	38¾	38½	38¾	38½
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
33⅜	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	100	32	32	32	31¾
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerback vtc	300	3½	3½	3½	..
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	200	20¼	19½	19½	..
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	61	61	61	..
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	76	76	76	78½
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	43⅜	42	42	42
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	300	19	19	19	..
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	104	104	104	103¾
3	2	..	Curtis-Wright	1900	2¼	2	2	2⅛
10½	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	7¼	7	7	7¼
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	700	20¾	20½	20¾	20¼

—D—

8¼	6	..	Davega St	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	28⅝	27½	27½	28⅝
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	700	29¾	29½	29½	..
11	5	..	Del Lack & W	1500	15½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	93½	93½	93½	..
50⅜	36	1†	Devoe & Ray A	200	38	38	38	38
32¾	26½	1†	Diamond Match	100	32½	32½	32½	32¼
41½	34⅜	1½†	Diamond M pf	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
43¼	34½	2†	Dome Mines	1000	39	38¾	38¾	38½
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	3500	25¾	25	25	25¾
105½	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4000	103⅞	102½	103¼	102

—E—

149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	800	147½	146¾	146¾	147½
161½	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	158	158	158	..
22	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	4500	22	21⅝	21¾	21¾
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	22⅞	21⅞	22⅜	21⅝
112	101	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	110	110	110	..
6½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	500	5	5	5	5
8⅜	3⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5½
3⅛	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9500	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
14	2½	..	El P W&L 6% pf	3500	14¼	13	13½	12¾
16¾	6¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	8000	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½
99⅛	75⅞	5	Elec Sto Battery	700	43¼	43½	43⅞	42¾
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	64	64	64	65
3⅜	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	300	3	3	3	..
31½	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	1500	31½	31	31	30½
31⅝	15½	..	Engineers P S 6pf	1000	32	32	32	..
32	14⅜	..	Engineers PS ww	1200	32	31	31½	30½
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	500	8¾	8	8⅛	..

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 2	Last July 1
17⅛	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	11¾	11	11¾	..
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	..
13¾	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	1300	20	19⅝	19½	19⅞

—F—

9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	100	5¼	5¼	2⅛	..
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1400	21	20½	20¾	20½
113	71⅛	2½g	Fairbanks M pf	10	113	113	113	110
13⅛	2½	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	13	12⅜	12⅜	..
6⅝	3⅜	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	500	2⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
1⅜	¾	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
37	20½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	300	36	35¾	35¾	35⅝
123	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	10	112	112	112	..
95	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
95	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
57½	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	500	55	54½	54½	55
42½	20¼	1	Food Mach	100	41½	41½	41½	40⅝
17½	9¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	14	14	14	13¾
10½	2⅜	..	Foundation	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28	19⅛	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	200	27½	26¾	27⅛	..
16⅜	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	500	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅜
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	300	25¼	25	25¼	24¾
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	50	7	7	7	..

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9⅜	7	..	Gamewell	2000	1¼	1	1	..
8½	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	800	8⅛	7¾	7¾	7¾
38⅞	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	700	38½	38½	38½	38
13½	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	1900	18¾	18	18	18½
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	800	9	9	9	9¼
133⅛	115	8	Gen Baking pf	30	133	131	133	130¾
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	200	6¾	6½	6¾	..
46½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	200	32	32	32	..
27⅛	20½	.60	Gen Electric	19500	28⅜	25¾	25¾	25¾
143	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	10	138	138	138	..
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	1700	37	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝
⅝	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	1600	½	⅜	½	..
34¼	26⅝	1	Gen Motors	21200	33½	32½	32½	32¼
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	115	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜
30⅝	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	430	30½	29⅝	30	30
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	105½	105¼	105¼	105½
2½	1½	..	Gen Pub Service	1900	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2½
30	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	29½	29½	29½	29⅜
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
21¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	2600	20½	19½	20¼	19½
31	16½	..	Gen Refract vtc	3600	30¼	29¼	30	29¼
32	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	15½	15	15	15
87½	70½	5	Gillette Saf Rz pf	800	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85½
32	23⅜	1††	Glidden	1400	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	1100	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	2800	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	76	76	76	..
5½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2800	4½	3¾	4⅛	..
50	20	..	Goth & H pf ww	50	32½	31	31	..
3¼	1¼	..	Graham Paige	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
8¾	5¼	..	Granby	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
21⅝	9⅜	..	Great Nor pf	16900	21⅞	20⅝	21	21½
12⅜	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	400	11¼	11⅛	11¼	10¾
32⅝	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	200	32½	32½	32½	29½
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	150	132	130	130	..
51½	20½	..	Greyhount Corp	2700	50¼	48½	48½	50
2¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝

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7½	4	..	Hall Printing	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	107	107	107	107
21¼	16	1	Harbison Walker	1100	21¼	20⅞	21	21
1	..	..	Havana Elec	200	½	½	½	..
3⅞	1⅞	..	Hayes Body	500	2½	2	2	2
111	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	105	105	105	..
141	127	5†	Helme, G W	100	139¾	139¾	139¾	..
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	500	22½	22½	22½	..
85¼	71	3†	Hercules Powder	400	84¼	83	83	..
138	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	70	123¾	123½	123¼	123m
114½	104	6†	Hershey Choc pf	100	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112¼
9⅞	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	1100	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	9½
40¼	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	600	37½	37⅜	37½	37¼
15¼	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	3400	15¼	14¾	15	14¾
63	42	2.50	Household Fin pf	200	62⅝	62½	62½	..
56	43	3	Howe Sound n	100	49¼	48½	49	49
17¾	9½	..	Houston Oil ct	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
33⅜	11⅝	..	Houston Oil vtc n	200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	300	3	3	3	3
12¾	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	900	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	1400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜

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1¼	9½	..	Ill Central	3200	14⅜	13½	13¼	14
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	800	27¼	27	27	27
95	71	2	Ingersoll-Rand	400	91	91	91	90½
66¾	46¼	2	Inland Steel	1200	66¾	66	66	65⅞
4½	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3	3	3	..
6¾	4	.14	Insuranshare Md	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
16⅞	8¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	1400	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
3	1¼	..	Intercon Rub	300	2	2	2	2
5	2¾	..	Int Agric Corp	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	100	32	32	32	..
6⅝	3⅝	.20	Int Carriers	900	5½	5¼	5¼	..
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	1700	29⅞	29¼	29	29⅝

Business and Industry

Glass Compromises on Banking Bill; For Independent Board

Commerce and Finance

Federal Debt Hits New Record High Of $28,700,892,635

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—A series of financial developments of considerable significance piled up today.

1. The Treasury announced, after protracted computation, that complete tabulation for the Government's fiscal year which ended Sunday reveals an all-time record public debt of $28,700,892,635.

2. And, oddly enough, the Civil Service Commission reports today that the number of federal employees hit a 17-year high of 712,112 workers. Their net pay roll in May was $108,226,537, or at the rate of over one and a quarter billion dollars annually. This is 145,126 more workers than when President Roosevelt took office, and compares with the all-time high of 917,760 on Armistice Day, 1918.

Retires Bonds

3. As a background to these evidences of spending was the Treasury's announcement that it would transfer $640,000,000 of the "gold profits" from devaluation to retire a big block of government bonds. Incidentally, this will withdraw all national bank notes from circulation, and leave substantially only two kinds of money in the country—Federal Reserve notes and the Treasury's silver certificates. These steps are an important part of the financial maneuvers which make Government spending possible on the present scale.

4 Still further in the background, but of practical importance to the money-gatherers, was the Treasury's regretful decision not to use direct mail circulars any longer to advertise its "baby bonds." Postmaster General James A. Farley's recent edict against the form of direct-mail advertising which he had earlier permitted—and aroused a storm of newspaper protest — caused the Treasury's withdrawal.

All of which sequence boils down to the fact that the Treasury is still able to collect money as fast as it can be spent; that minor hold-ups in the sale of bonds do not much matter; that Uncle Sam can still gather in the funds without reference to the day of reckoning.

Using Gold Profits

The gradual use of the "gold profits" is acting to simplify the technical position of the Treasury. The 2 per cent Panama Canal bonds and consols, which the big share of the "profits" are to retire, mature July 1 and August 1, and have been pledged by banks as security for national bank note issues. Retirement automatically withdraws all national bank notes from circulation.

Of the total "profits" of over $2,800,000,000 which accrued when the dollar was cut to 59.06 cents, $2,000,000,000 was set aside for an exchange stabilization fund. The impression prevails that this fund has made a profit; at least it should have made a profit with the knowledge on which its operators trade, and with the trend of its purchases and sales.

Of the remaining "profits," $640,000,000 is set aside for retiring bonds; $139,000,000 for direct loans to industry by the Federal Reserve Banks; $23,000,000 for Philippine currency fund, and $8,000,000 for gold melting losses. To date, only $20,931,000 has been disbursed through the loans to industry.

Recession Seen In Business Activity By Federal Reserve

After allowance for customary seasonal changes had been made, a further recession in the level of general business activity in New England was noted during May from that of April, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Although there was a considerable increase in raw wool consumption, says the bank, a further decrease occurred in cotton consumption, and boot and shoe production declined.

Slight increases were recorded during May over April in seasonally adjusted indexes representing the volume (square feet) of residential building contracts awarded in New England, and in the volume of commercial and factory contracts awarded.

In April, these indexes stood at 16.6 per cent and 15.0 per cent, respectively, of the 1923-24-25 average, while in May these indexes were 18.9 per cent and 17.4 per cent. The value of total building contracts awarded in this district during May was $13,917,000 as compared with $9,045,000 in April, and $13,857,000 in May a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

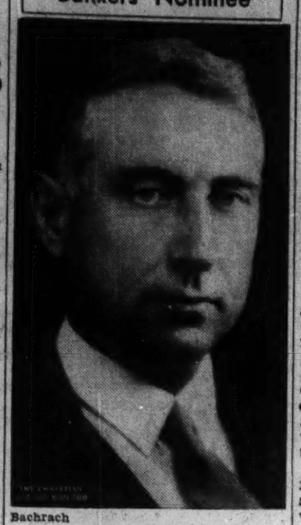
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Bankers' Nominee



Bachrach

Orrin G. Wood
Partner of Estabrook & Co., Boston, and Nominee for President of the Investment Bankers Association of America

O. G. Wood of Boston Nominated to Head Investment Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 2—The Investment Bankers Association of America has nominated Orrin G. Wood of Estabrook & Co., Boston, as president of the association for the year 1935-36. His nomination is tantamount to election. He will succeed Ralph T. Crane, of Brown Harriman & Co., New York, who has served the past year.

Mr. Wood was born on Staten Island, New York, gained his preliminary education in Brookline, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1909.

After leaving college, Mr. Wood entered the employ of the State National Bank of Boston, later consolidated with the Merchants National Bank of Boston, which he served as vice-president. He later became treasurer of the Aetna Mills of Watertown and Fitchburg, Mass., and finally entered the firm of Estabrook & Co. He has been a partner of the firm continuously since 1922.

Mr. Wood is a director of the following corporations: Appleton Company, Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., Electric Light & Power Co. of Abington and Rockland, Fisk Rubber Corporation, Hope Webbing Company, Pawtucket Gas Co. (R. I.), Reece Button Hole Machine Co., William Underwood Co. (trustee), and Union Twist Drill Co.

Other nominations for office on the association's governing board and executive staff, as determined by the board of governors, are as follows:

For executive vice-president: Alden H. Little, Chicago.

For vice-presidents: Earle Baille, J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York; Albert P. Everts, Paine, Webber & Co., Boston; George P. Hardgrove, Ferris & Hardgrove, Seattle; Daniel W. Myers, Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland.

For treasurer: D. T. Richardson, Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc., Chicago.

For secretary: C. Longford Felske, Chicago.

For governors: One-year term, expiring in 1936—F. Seymour Barr, Barr Brothers & Co., Inc., New York; Ralph T. Crane, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York, ex officio member of next year's board as retiring president.

For governors: three-year term expiring in 1938—George W. Bovenizer, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York; Allan M. Pope, First Boston Corporation, New York; Sidney J. Weinberg, Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York; Edward B. Hall, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; Francis F. Patton, A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago; Charles S. Cheston, Edward B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia; Albert E. Van Court, William R. Staats Company, Los Angeles; Louis J. Nicolaus, Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc., St. Louis; Yelverton E. Booker, Y. E. Booker & Co., Washington; Thomas W. Gregory Jr., Gregory-Eddleman Company, Houston; William M. Marshall, Spokane and Eastern Trust Company, Spokane.

Copper Price Drops Cent Pound in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—The break by one cent a pound in the price of copper has been the most interesting event among the metals during the past week, the quotation having become 8 cents a pound. When copper was 18 cents during 1929-30 the price declined four cents at one step, a year to the very day. Last week's decline marked the end of a year and a week of the 9-cent level.

Copper, of course, declined because of the passing of the copper code. Many in the industry have welcomed the open market again, which they believe will be best for the industry in the long run.

Copper wire and the various forms of products, such as sheets, tubing, rods, etc., were reduced accordingly, the purer the copper product the sharper the drop. Brass, for instance, which contains much zinc, declined less than pure copper.

Silver also declined rather sharply to 69½c an ounce, the lowest since April. Lead and zinc prices continued steady and unchanged in price. Lead demand was fair, but zinc was quiet.

Tin rose to 52 cents, a new high for the movement, spot metal being very scarce.

Business in Dutch East Indies Decidedly Better

AMSTERDAM (AP)—A marked improvement is noticeable in all directions in Dutch East Indies plantation companies with the exception of sugar concerns, most of which are still working at material losses, says a review published by the Telegraaf.

Stress is laid on the improved situation in the rubber industry. A large number of companies have resumed dividend payments, others have increased dividends while several have strengthened reserves out of increased profits.

Tobacco companies are doing better and most companies in the Dutch-Indian tea industry have been able to raise their dividends.

Buyers of Cloth Most Interested In Fancy Designs

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 2—Widespread attention to fancy constructions proved the outstanding feature of primary cotton goods markets during the last week.

Both in the coarse goods division and in the fine goods division most of the buying and selling activity seemed devoted to the general inquiry for specialty constructions of infinite variety, for many different purposes.

Some were more or less intricate in design and involved the use of rayon or special yarn decorations, occasionally in color, and the prices involved were such as to put the goods into the class of luxury merchandise.

Quantities involved, so far, in the fancy goods trading have been very small, and the majority of the sales were for sample lots only, but there has been such general activity of this kind that the aggregate sales of the week in this section of the market were very respectable.

Throughout the markets, plain-woven goods were reported slow, either in the coarse carded yarn constructions or in the finer goods made of combed yarns. Second-hand selling which had previously ruled the trading for several weeks, seemed to peter out the latter part of the week as second-hand sellers, reflecting the tightening market, moved their quotations up practically to a level with the mills.

Standard print cloths seem to have been the hardest hit by the absence of demand, but even print cloth mills were able to take a little business this week. They got it without making more than an eighth or a quarter of a cent concession in price.

Narrow print cloths have been very firm, and price quotations have remained unshaken. Wide sheetings have had little attention this week, but prices have held without much change. Narrow sheetings have been taken in limited quantities for industrial purposes.

Some sales have developed during the week on three-leaf twills, mostly at prices which held over from the previous week. A few sales were reported on sateens, but the quantity was not large and the prices slightly inclined to weakness. Drills held steady. Tobacco cloths continued to hold strongly to the 37 cents a pound level.

Denims, ticking and similar colored yarn goods were quiet but held rather firm in price.

Shirtings have been taken in fairly good quantity, both the ultra fancy designs, gotten up for the holiday trade, and some of the simpler patterns for ordinary daily service. Broadcloths have moved in round lots of fair size at prices which held unchanged. There was also a goodly movement of fancy shirtings of the striped and figured variety.

Heavy curtailment is evident, with estimates placing current rate of production at 50 per cent of normal capacity. Many mills are shut down all this week, and others will remain closed for two or more weeks.

Resources of Chase National Bank Well Above $2,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—The statement of the Chase National Bank as of June 28 shows total resources of the bank to be $2,027,704,000, which compares with $1,979,297,000 on March 4, 1935, and $1,810,699,000 a year ago.

The deposits of the bank on that date were $1,735,106,000, and certified and cashiers' checks, $25,023,000, the sum of which, $1,760,129,000, compares with $1,706,154,000 on March 4, 1935, and $1,533,446,000 on June 30, 1934.

Cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks was $528,863,000 as compared with $531,986,000 and $412,911,000; investments in United States Government securities, $573,664,000 as compared with $542,343,000 and $417,366,000; securities maturing within two years, $86,017,000 as compared with $77,341,000 and $494,195,000; other bonds and securities, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, $122,032,000 as compared with $127,244,000 and $132,857,000; loans and discounts, $639,395,000 as compared with $615,071,000 and $621,566,000.

On June 29, 1935, the capital stock of the bank consisted of $50,000,000 preferred stock and $100,270,000 common stock and $50,000,000 surplus, unchanged from March 4 and from June 30, 1934. Undivided profits on June 29, 1935, were $20,851,000 as compared with $14,816,000 on March 4, 1935, $18,839,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, and $16,521,000 on June 30, 1934. Semi-annual preferred and common dividends amounting to $6,198,889 were paid to shareholders on Feb. 1, 1935.

Large Bond Offering By Bethlehem Steel

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Public offering is made through underwriters of a $55,000,000 issue of Bethlehem Steel Corporation consolidated mortgage 25-year sinking fund 4¼ per cent bonds, Series D, due July 1, 1960, at 98½ per cent and accrued interest.

The securities, offered to yield about 4.35 per cent to maturity, were said by investment houses to be the largest industrial bond issue offered to date under the Securities Act of 1933 as amended.

Net proceeds will be used to retire a 5 per cent issue totaling $29,008,000 of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, and for purchase of retirement of $22,082,000 in 5 per cent bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania. The balance will be used for general corporate purposes, it was announced.

Currency System Simplified By Retirement of Consols

By Harold M. Fleming
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—With the paying off yesterday of about $600,000,000 of government consols, another important step has been taken in the elimination from the heterogeneous currency system of the United States of the seventy-year-old national bank note issue. Only one more important operation is now necessary—the actual retirement of these notes from circulation as they gradually filter through the Federal Reserve authorities' hands and are sent down to Washington for final redemption, cancellation, and the bonfire.

The story of these notes is the story of the American banking system since the Civil War. One of the primary purposes of the National Banking Act of 1863 was to replace the hopelessly confusing system of state bank note issuance, under which paper money of all varieties circulated at all ranges of discount.

The principle of the national bank note was that it should be secured, dollar for dollar, by Government bonds. The banks purchased the bonds, deposited them with the Treasury, and were then permitted to issue the notes.

National Issue "Inelastic"

This system was a great improvement on the state bank note issues, but it presently began to develop an objectionable characteristic in panics and depressions. It was not "elastic." Just when the public wanted currency in a hurry, the banks were unable or unwilling to expand the note issue.

To take care of this need for an elastic currency, the federal reserve note currency was created. It had all the adventageous features of the national bank note currency and none of the disadvantages. More than 10 years ago a Secretary of the Treasury suggested that when an opportune time arose the national bank notes should be retired.

That opportune time came during the present depression, due to a peculiar characteristic of the national bank note currency. In good times, when the banks had loaned as much as their reserves permitted them legally, they could add to their lending powers by a very simple device. They took out of portfolio those bonds which had the "circulating privilege," that is to say, which were legally privileged to be used as collateral for national bank notes, and sent them down to Washington.

In return, they received national bank notes, which they then loaned to borrowers, without the need of borrowing from the Federal Reserve.

In hard times, however, the banks usually have ample excess reserves. They do not need to go to any such round-about lengths in order to raise the money to make an additional loan, but make it directly out of excess reserves. Hence they were quite willing in the last two years to forego the national bank note circulation privilege.

During the excited days of early 1933, however, the national bank note had a brief return to political popularity. The naive notion that anything which would add to the country's circulation would help the banking situation, resulted in the passage of a law extending the "circulation privilege" beyond its original limits. Previous to that time a bank wishing to issue national bank notes was limited to two government bond issues as collateral, the so-called consols of 1930 and the Panama Canal bonds. The total of these two outstanding was only about $675,000,000. The new law added to these, all government bonds with a coupon of 3-⅜ per cent or under. All the current Treasury issues obviously fall into this category.

When the Treasury announced in March that the consols and Panama Canal bonds with the circulating privilege were to be called, the circulating privilege removed from other bonds, and the notes retired, many of the banks promptly anticipated the paying off of their consols. They drew on their spare cash, sent it to Washington, bought back their collateral and left their notes backed by "lawful money," that is, cash. About $600,000,000 of deposited bonds were so bought back, including about $400,000,000 of the original consols and Panama Canal bonds. The banks drew down their excess reserves to do this, but other influences such as the influx of gold from France more than offset the reduction.

An Amusing Incident

Last month it began to be pointed out by financial commentators that if the Treasury were to pay off the consols and Panama's out of the gold profit, the banks which had already pledged cash since March for their notes would take the redemption money and deposit it with the reserve system. As a result the excess reserves, already bloated to around $2,500,000,000, would be inflated still further to around $3,000,000.

Thereupon the Treasury changed its mind and decided to make the retirement out of cash already on deposit with the banks. This decision involved one amusing incident. On the very morning that a leading New York newspaper published the report, a local ticker service reported Secretary Morgenthau as saying the redemption would be out of the gold profit. Later on the first report was confirmed and there is an impression here that the Secretary did not understand the operation.

The redemption of the notes is a different operation from that of the bonds which collateraled them. The notes are now obligations of the Treasury. They will be gradually sieved out of circulation as they come through Reserve hands, and sent down to Washington. They will be replaced with reserve notes at the cost of the gold profit. Many will stay in safes, socks, and so forth, but most of them will be rapidly picked out of circulation, and there will be a corresponding permanent increase in the Federal Reserve note issue.

Thus by the removal of this obsolete issue the country will have a "more uniform currency."

News Notes—Germany

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Buys More From Europe—German foreign trade statistics show that during the first quarter of the current year trade with European countries for the first time showed a passive balance. The import surplus in January-March period, 1935, amounted to 28,100,000 marks compared with an active balance of 30,100,000 marks in the preceding quarter and 247,600,000 marks in the like period of 1934. Due chiefly to the influence of clearing agreements, the share of Europe in total German imports increased from 51.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1934 to 64.2 per cent in January-March, 1935. (Mark equals about 40½ cents.)

Tung Oil Consumption—Unusual activity in German industries using substantial quantities of paints and varnishes has resulted in a marked increase in imports of tung oil into that country, making it second only to the United States as a consumer of this important paint and varnish ingredient. Tung oil imports totaled 18,468,600 pounds in 1934, an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the preceding year. Practically all tung oil comes from China. The rise in imports is attributed largely to the unusually big production of automobiles and airplanes last year.

Cotton Imports Drop—Cotton imports into Bremen during the last nine months have shown a marked decrease. Total arrivals from Aug. 1, 1934, to the end of April, 1935, amounted to 599,056 bales compared with 1,373,294 bales during the like period of the preceding season. The arrivals of American cotton during the 1934-35 period totaled 285,006 bales compared with 1,265,058 bales during the like months of 1933-34.

Road Building Progresses—German road building is making marked progress. Approximately 4300 miles of improved or entirely new roads were originally envisaged for the future network, which is to extend all over Germany. It is stated that about 930 miles are already under construction and that surveys have been made for another 930 miles, upon which work will be begun shortly. Particular attention is being paid to scenic considerations and complete elimination of grade crossings will also be a feature.

Shoe Trade—Germany's foreign trade in leather footwear during the first quarter of the current year showed a decline in exports and increased imports. Despite this trend, German exports in the January-March period of 1935 amounted to approximately 6000 dozen pairs more than imports. Sales abroad of German boots and shoes in the first three months of 1935 amounted to only 9300 dozen pairs against 17,100 dozen pairs in the like period of last year. German exporters complain that the increased artificial trade barriers and keener competition are making it increasingly difficult for them to operate successfully in foreign markets.

Wire Rope Exports—Despite customs barriers and other import restrictions, German exports of wire rope have shown a marked upward trend since the beginning of the current year. Total exports in the first four months of 1935 amounted to 4027 metric tons, valued at 1,601,000 marks, as against 2725 metric tons, valued at 1,228,000 marks in the like period of the preceding year.

Tool Exports to U. S.—German exports of tools to the United States registered a marked decline during the last year as compared with 1933. Total shipments to the American market declined from 1073 metric tons, valued at 2,400,000 Reichsmarks, in 1933 to 401 metric tons, valued at 1,014,000 Reichsmarks, in 1934. Among items showing declines were measuring instruments, wrenches, hand vises, reamers, milling machine tools and pliers.

Iron and Steel Supplies—Turkey's iron and steel import trade is practically dominated by German producers. Imports from France and Belgium of iron and steel items are entirely excluded at the present time as a result of the unsatisfactory working of the clearing agreements between Turkey and these two countries. This has resulted in Germany becoming practically the only source of supply for iron and steel products for this market.

Potato Alcohol—Of all the countries that have experimented with alcohol as a motor fuel Germany has probably attained the greatest success. Germany's potato crop, which in some years reaches 50,000,000 tons, is in excess of the country's needs as a foodstuff, in spite of the very high per capita consumption. From 70 to 80 per cent of the alcohol production is obtained from potatoes, with the remainder coming from grain, molasses, fruits, other sources, including sulphite waste liquors.

Glass Banking Bill Favored By Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, one of America's elder statesmen, is just crotchety enough to believe that a weather vane should not point in the direction of the wind.

Report of his revision of the Eccles omnibus banking bill to the Senate, today, illustrated the point.

Ever since last January, when the House put a hasty rubber stamp on the banking bill, the Administration wind has been blowing in the direction of no Senate change in the legislation, and a hasty passage. The wind has been blowing about the ears of the diminutive and irascible southern Democrat, Carter Glass, who, as chairman of the banking subcommittee, was chiefly exposed to its force. So far as could be discerned here five months of wind has made not the slightest effect upon the senator. Himself the author of the original Federal Reserve Act, he believed that he knew as much—or maybe more—about federal banking than any other senator, let alone a "youngster" like Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the board, aged a mere 45. Mr. Glass himself was born in Lynchburg, Va., back in 1858, and has a southern accent that has got more and more mellow ever since the Civil War.

While the Administration wind has blown impatiently about Mr. Glass's head, he has gone on quietly taking testimony in the banking subcommittee, of which he is chairman. The Administration apprehended the worst. But Mr. Glass is a difficult man to deal with. Probably the two men now most feared by party leaders in the Senate today are Huey Long and Carter Glass, for different reasons: Long for his extraordinary nuisance value; Mr. Glass, a conservative who heartily detests Long, because of the niche of affection and respect in which he is held by all senators.

Glass Held in Esteem

Mr. Glass's subcommittee looks upon its chairman with feelings ranging from friendship to adoration. The subcommittee is composed of the strongest members of the full committee, including William G. McAdoo, like Glass, a former Secretary of the Treasury. The chairman of the full committee is Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, who is treated somewhat contemptuously by Glass as a "youngster," because he was born as recently as 1859. There has been rivalry between Senators Glass and Fletcher for some time.

The Administration was fully prepared, then, to hear the worst when the Glass subcommittee finally made its report. It was prepared to assail Glass as a "hopeless reactionary" and "obstructionist," who could not understand the necessary shift of the times toward bank centralization and who took Wall Street's part against the New Deal.

To the amazement of Washington, however, the report of the Glass subcommittee is a strongly progressive document. "It is better than I expected," said Chairman Fletcher in ill-concealed surprise as he heard the details. The original Eccles-House bill has been completely revised, but the essential element of centralization has been maintained.

Although the full banking and currency committee approved the Glass bill today without a record vote, prior to its introduction in the Senate, a half-hour conference at the White House this morning between the President, Henry W. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Eccles indicated dissatisfaction with the measure. No specific comment, however, was immediately forthcoming.

Glass for Centralization

As opposed to this, Mr. Fletcher said, "It is a fairly good compromise. In general it is quite a reasonable bill."

The feeling is growing that Mr. Glass, as a weather vane, has perhaps been correct in refusing to budge despite the Administration gales; and that perhaps the miracle will now happen of seeing the wind shift round to the weather vane, instead of the vane to the wind.

In brief, the Glass bill provides for centralization of Reserve Board open-market operations, instead of allowing each Reserve bank to shape its investment policies to suit itself, as at present. However, the revised bill provides a different method of achieving this from the original Eccles bill. The Eccles bill gave full power to the Reserve Board, of which two members were Administration officers. The voice of Reserve banks was only heard in an advisory capacity.

The new Glass proposal is to set up an "open-market committee" composed of the Reserve Board, with seven members, and five Reserve bank governors with a direct voice in the matter. For the first time, Reserve banks would be required to follow the regulations of a central agency acting for the nation's fiscal machine as a whole.

The revised bill would change terms of members of the board from 12 to 14 years, at salaries of $15,000 instead of the present $12,000, but members would be ineligible for reappointment. To prevent political influence, the Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of Currency would no longer sit with the board. The ban on underwriting of securities by banks would be lifted, but under rigid restrictions.

Arizona Retailers Fight State Luxury Tax Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Women of Arizona must continue to pay 10 per cent above market price for their lipstick, face powder and rouge. Constitutionality of the new 10 per cent State Luxury Tax Act has been upheld by Judge Howard C. Speakman in the Maricopa County Superior Court, here. The plaintiff, E. C. Stults, who represents a syndicate of druggists formed to oppose the law, filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Re-elected



Joseph P. Kennedy
Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission

Kennedy Re-elected To Head Securities Commission in N. Y.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy has been re-elected to the chairmanship of the Securities Commission for a second year.

Under his regime the commission has extended its regulatory power to the nation's major stock exchanges and has received registrations of most important securities.

Mr. Kennedy's year as chairman also has seen a record-breaking increase in security flotations. The total for the first six months of 1935 was greater than for all of 1934.

China's Economic Salvation Is Seen In Monetary Change

NANKING, July 2 (AP)—The silver committee of the Nationalist Government's Industries Ministry announced today a conclusion that China's economic salvation can be effected only through changes in the nation's monetary structure.

In a report on a recent survey, the committee pointed out that the rising price of world silver brought on market stagnation throughout China and reduced sharply the Chinese demand for world goods.

The report asserted one of the most serious results of higher silver prices has been a countrywide decline in price level, causing unemployment, wage reductions, bank failures and agricultural distress.

The committee reported that since silver is the principal money in all parts of the interior, the depression resulting from the silver price rise has been felt nationally, especially among the country's 400,000,000 farmers.

The committee made no specific recommendation to the Government, but discussed various plans for monetary reform.

The report added that the committee found that although world silver began its rise in terms of commodities in 1931, the United States Government purchasing policy greatly aggravated the situation.

City of Jacksonville Bond Issue Sold at Record Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—This city sold its bonds on June 24 for the lowest figure ever commanded by a Florida bond of any kind. A refunding issue of $185,000 was sold by the City Commission for $185,550, at an interest rate of 2.75 per cent. Computing the premium in terms of interest, the securities were sold on the basis of 2.63 per cent.

The sale was negotiated with the Florida Bonding Corporation. The lowest previous price for a Florida bond was recorded in the purchase of Jacksonville bonds last December on a basis of approximately 3.9 per cent.

Financing in U. S. In Half Year Well Above 1934 Total

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—While the volume of new security issues has recovered materially from the low level of 1933, it is still far below that of predepression years, says the July Monthly Bank Letter of the National City Bank of New York.

The volume of new issues during the first half year increased considerably over that of the first six months of 1934, according to the bank, but this was due principally to offerings for refinancing purposes and for financing municipalities, states and agencies of the United States Government. Only a relatively small portion represented new capital raised by industrial and utility corporations.

Borrowings by municipalities, states, government agencies, etc., accounted for about 71 per cent of new issues this year the letter summarizes. Corporate issues involving new capital amounted to but 5 per cent of the grand total of security offerings this year.

The following table shows the offerings in the first half of this year compared with the same period of 1934, and with the first half of 1929, as tabulated in the bank's letter:

New Security Offerings in the United States
(In Millions of Dollars)

	1929	1934	1935
Corporate			
New capital	$4609	$99	$87
Refunding	865	102	470
Total	$5563	$202	$557
Municipal, State, Etc.			
New capital	$563	$451	$353
Refunding	8	69	243
Total	670	520	595
U. S. Govt. Agencies			
New capital	..	54	9
Refunding	..	244	762
Total	..	$298	$771
Grand Total			
New capital	$5433	$604	$449
Refunding	880	416	1470
Total	$6314	$1020	$1923

Crop Yields More Easily Predictable

MINNEAPOLIS, July 2 (AP)—A method of predicting the yield of the nation's greatest food crop, wheat, months before the seed is sown, was described to the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting here by Homer J. Henney of Kansas State College.

The forecast is like reading the future from a deck of cards. For wheat, the cards are weather reports on rain of the previous year. They show the rains from July to December. The aces and kings are the amount of rain and when the showers fell.

With them the forecaster can inform the farmer in January how much yield to expect from the seed he is yet to sow two or more months later.

These predictions have been tried and proved in Kansas after 15 years study. Mr. Henney said they work fairly well there and that they probably will work in the country as a whole.

Profit-Taking Forces Wheat Prices Lower

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Heavy, aggressive buying that characterized recent sessions was not present in the wheat market today, and profit-taking shaved about a cent from prices.

Favorable harvesting weather southwest, weakness in Liverpool wheat and a letup in the volume of black rust reports from Nebraska were factors disappointing to bulls. Some crop observers were inclined to believe spring wheat will be subjected to at least some rust damage, the amount to be governed by the weather.

Wheat closed ¼-⅞ cent below the previous finish, September 87-87¼, and corn was 1⅜ lower to ⅝ higher, September 75¾-⅞. Oats lost ½-⅞, Rye ⅞ to 1⅛ and barley was unchanged to 1 cent lower. Provisions were about steady.

BANK of AMERICA
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

A California Statewide Bank

Condensed Statement of Condition . . June 29, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	61,518,915.11
Due from Banks	61,535,994.98
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies	344,708,535.77
State, County and Municipal Bonds	98,818,074.66
Other Bonds and Securities	35,550,760.71
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank and Investment in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3,830,803.71
Loans and Discounts	438,074,141.78
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	7,166,552.75
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	35,768,492.54
Other Real Estate Owned	8,512,383.84
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	17,825,862.29
Other Resources	585,867.55
TOTAL RESOURCES	$1,113,896,385.69

LIABILITIES

Capital	50,000,000.00
Surplus	32,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	16,791,766.18
Reserves	2,877,137.00
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	18,075,873.00
Deposits: Commercial $275,116,851.80; Savings $718,534,757.71	993,651,609.51
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$1,113,896,385.69

This statement includes the figures of the London, England office of Bank of America, N. T. & S. A. and does not include the Bank of America (a California State Bank) under identical management.

425 BANKING OFFICES IN 258 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES

Home Building

Presenting the Garden With a Jeweled Hand Mirror

Gardening

A Tuesday Page



Doubling the Garden's Beauty

By Means of a Fringed Pool to Reflect Loveliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

IN ANY public park it is an everyday sight to see a goldfish pool surrounded by a circle of children and adults intently watching the bright-colored fish. The smooth surface of the water, dotted with green lily pads, is a window through which are revealed fish of varying sizes and colors darting rapidly here and there, or drifting languidly with their fins slowly oscillating. The circle of people around the rim of the pool are gazing into another world.

The garden owner is probably rare who has not at some time or other wished to add to his own home garden a small pool that will give his grounds the same attractiveness and interest provided by the public park pools. Having this desire, he either lets the barriers of time, money and "not knowing how" prevent its realization, or he gets to work and, with the investment of a few dollars and some labor, builds a pool that almost inevitably becomes the center of attraction of his garden.

How, then, shall we go about building an attractive pool with the minimum amount of expense? What kind of fish shall we get, and how take care of them? These are questions that need answering if a garden pool is to materialize.

The first thing to do is to locate and design the pool. For the enthusiastic gardener, this will be a most pleasant task, as it provides ample exercise for the good taste and artistic sense which he has always endeavored to express in his garden work. A position for the pool should be chosen where it will blend most harmoniously with the plan and landscaping of the garden. The pool may be large or small, according to the space available, but very small ones are limited in their capacity to accommodate goldfish and water lilies satisfactorily. The writer would advise a surface area of at least 20 square feet. The depth should be about three feet.

Informal 'Rustic' Type

For formal grounds, geometrical shapes will perhaps be found most expedient, but in the average home garden the informal, "rustic" type of design is most practical. It is easier to make and blends more naturally with its surroundings.

The secret in designing a successful pool of this type is irregularity. If the pool is to be oval-shaped, make one end somewhat bigger than the other; or if in the form of a half moon, make the edges undulate a bit. Remember that there are no straight lines in nature. If the project is on a large scale, a small island or a little foot bridge add variety and charm. The ambitious pool-builder may also experiment with running water effects—such as a fountain in the center. If there are steep slopes in the garden, a trickle of water can be allowed to run through a series of miniature rock cascades and falls, into the pool.

The next step is to excavate the site and build the waterproof cement floor and walls. The simplest method is to have walls sloping at an angle of sixty to seventy-five degrees, thus avoiding the use of wooden forms. Straight walls, however, give more room for fish and plants, and are easier to clean. In firm soil, three inches is sufficient thickness for the walls. Waterproof cement should be used, with a mixture of 1—2—4, rather dry if the slanting wall system has been decided upon. A pool of the size mentioned above requires about one half yard of gravel, one quarter yard of sand, and three sacks of cement. If a leak should develop later, waterproof cement can be mixed with water into a thin paste and painted on the surface with a brush. This method stops leaks effectively.

Semiannual Cleaning

The pool will need to be cleaned out at least semiannually to get rid of leaves, decayed lily pads, and other vegetable matter that accumulates, and for this purpose a galvanized drain pipe should be built from the bottom of the pool to some other lower point in the garden, or to the sewer. A piece of pipe screwed into this drain opening, and extending to the surface in an inconspicuous place, will serve as an outlet to keep the pool from overflowing during rains. If a drain is too much trouble, the water may be siphoned out with a garden hose, when cleaning out time comes.

With the cement work done, the pool-builder may now turn his attention to landscaping the pool. Shrubbery, flowers, and ferns should be planted along parts of the edge. A small path of stepping stones skirting the rim of the pool, to facilitate the constant looking at the goldfish, will perhaps be appropriate. In the pool itself water lilies will grow well if planted in wooden boxes full of good soil.

The pool may now be stocked with fish. Before putting them in, however, the cement surface under water should be scrubbed, and the pool filled and drained several times, to take away the excess cement and scale, as this scale would kill the fish if they were exposed to it.

In considering prospective inhabitants for the pool, the owner may visit the nearest pet store and select a few fish to start with. He will find that there are two main varieties—"comets" and "fantails." However, the "comets" are better adapted to outdoor conditions. It is worth while to get as good stock as possible.

Feeding the Goldfish

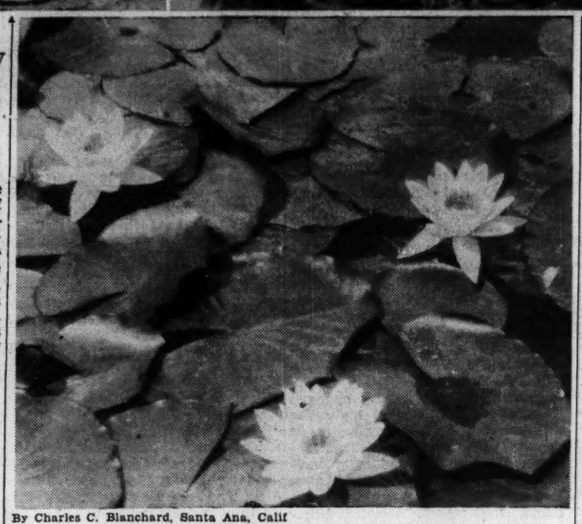
The fish may be fed every other day or twice weekly. It is necessary, feeding. Prepared fish foods may be used, or soda crackers crushed into crumbs. The fish will relish an occasional meal of meat chopped into small bits. They will get some of their food from natural sources, such as flies and plant growth in the water.

When the water is changed, the outlet should be carefully screened to prevent drawing the fish into it, and when the water is low they can be caught in a net and put into a bucket, until the pool is refilled. Since goldfish cannot stand sudden changes of water temperature, care should be taken in transferring them that the temperatures are approximately the same.

If the pool is at least three feet in depth, and the climate not extraordinarily rigorous, the fish will survive outdoors during the winter. Should ice form on the pool, a hole must be kept open to permit air to penetrate into the water.

As one becomes acquainted with the goldfish, their habits become more and more interesting. During the spring and summer, the baby fish will appear, looking like small black pin-headed wigglers about a quarter of an inch long. Those that escape being eaten by the bigger fish will grow to an inch or more by the end of the summer, and if caught and saved during the cleaning-out process, will grow to a size of three inches, at least, in a year's time. Having been black up to this time, they will turn white, and then gradually a reddish gold which is their permanent color. In the course of several years a large school of fish, from a few, can be raised in a garden pool.

J. M. M.



By Charles C. Blanchard, Santa Ana, Calif

Water Garden in the Anaheim Public Park, Anaheim, Calif. While on a Larger Scale Than the Pool Described on This Page, It Illustrates Design in Shape and Planting and May Give Home Gardeners Delightful Ideas For Building Their Own Pool.



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Hobbies and Hints

Just an Old-Fashioned Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Great joy may be had by one who loves flowers, but who feels that insufficient knowledge about their cultivation precludes the starting of a garden. From my own experience I found that no such fear need deter such a one from this most entrancing of hobbies, as all that is required is the willingness to make a start, and to give the small attention that is necessary. The plants will give bountifully of beautiful flowers in repayment for whatever effort has been spent upon them.

An old-fashioned garden claims first place in my heart because of the fond recollections of childhood, when I was daily permitted to pick the pansies and poppies in my grandmother's garden, after having been most carefully instructed in the proper method of pinching or cutting the stems so that no injury should come to the tender plants.

Later, when the opportunity came to have one of my own, the old-fashioned garden seemed the kind most wanted. Happily the natural setting was ideal for the working out of the plans that came to mind, as one side of the yard had a number of cherry trees and the other had three peach trees, with several elms in the background.

A large square plot of ground about 20 feet to the rear of the house was made ready, little beds of seeds were planted here and there, scattered with little or no attention paid with relation to size or color. The thing that I wanted most was blossoms and yet more blossoms. The result of this helter skelter planting was that none but the owners knew where to walk, such was the profusion of foliage. Toward the end of the first season's experiment, a dear neighbor told me that she had become interested in this garden, because her gardener had remarked to her that owing to the crowded condition of the plants in the novice's garden, the blooms would be of poor quality and sparse. She had made it a habit to walk to the dividing fence early each morning to see how the new garden fared, and had had much pleasure in seeing the blossoms unfold, and to note the quality and beauty of the garden in its riot of color. The love expended on the garden was many times repaid in that single summer.

As the years have passed the garden has naturally changed and grown in size and shape, and experience has shown how best to get results as desired; but the same general thought has pervaded the garden—one of studied haphazardness which seemed to meet the requirements of the situation. Meanwhile seeds from this garden have been scattered far and wide through the medium of gift and exchange with neighbors and friends. Many times word has come back of the success achieved in other places—even from as far away as England.

Today, rockery and bird bath are important items, the latter deserving particular mention because of the simplicity of its construction. A hole was hollowed out of the ground and a number of stones half buried in the earth. Concrete was then poured into this bowl and by hand roughly shaped very irregularly, but circularly, to give the impression of rusticity. It was designed to be shallow at the edge but nearly four inches deep in the center, and about two feet across at the outside circumference. Very small colored stones were then forced into the concrete and it was permitted to dry for a few days and then placed on a mound of rocks and earth about two and a half feet high, and rock plants placed around it. Although this home is only about 200 yards from a large river, birds of all descriptions use the bath daily. On hot days as many as a dozen robins at one time have been seen waiting their turn.

In most of us there is a natural love of flowers, but to many there seems to be a hesitancy to make the attempt to grow them, not realizing the great sense of achievement and satisfaction that come from a compartively small amount of time and effort spent. It is in the hope that it might encourage others to start a garden that this little experience is written.

(Mrs.) F. B. S.

Making a Rose Jar

Because of several requests for a recipe for potpourri, which we have received recently, we are reprinting a portion of an article published on this page July 31, 1934.

THE real rose jar has two lids, the one fitting down closely into the jar, the other over the outside. The jars themselves are of various sizes and kinds, ranging from the small ornamental ones decorating a shelf of the whatnot, to the large more ornate ones occupying an entire corner of the spacious living room.

The preparing of one is a somewhat tedious task, but if it is carefully done the essence of the ingredients will last for years. In fact, you may do as you will to the jar but the scent of "the rose will cling to it still" long after it has been prepared.

The rose petals should be gathered early in the morning, while the dew is still upon them, and they should be scattered on a table or paper in a cool, airy place and left to dry for several days, occasionally being tossed lightly about so as to insure perfect drying. To prepare a quart rose jar requires an enormous amount of petals, as they shrink in the drying. However, one may dry them in lots, and as each lot of them is ready, pack them into a stone jar with a small amount of salt sprinkled over each one-half inch layer. After the last ones have been added the entire amount should be allowed to remain in the jar for about 10 days, being thoroughly stirred every day. Then the jar should be placed in a dark corner and kept closed for about three weeks, after which the formula for the real rose jar may be prepared. The following formula calls for two quarts of dried petals.

Combine ¼ ounce each of pulverized mace, allspice and cloves, a small grated nutmeg, ½ ounce of finely crushed cinnamon bark, 1 ounce of powdered orris root, and ¼ pound of dried lavender flowers. Stir these well, and then, after arranging a layer of dried petals in the rose jar, cover it with a layer of the mixture and continue doing so until all of the two have been used. As the contents are being added a few drops of rose oil, bitter almond and geranium will enhance their value. When the jar is filled it is well to pour into it an ounce of good cologne or rose extract. Then it should be closed and the lid removed when one wishes to enjoy its odor.

A Lilliputian Water Garden

Disclosing Great Beauty in an Old Washtub

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE most ancient and venerated star in the wide floral firmament is the water lily. Petals of this cool luminous blossom, still bearing the perfume of "summer ages old," were found in modern times, scattered over the tomb of Ramesis Second.

Water-lily motifs carved by awed craftsmen on the walls of the cave temples of Hindustan, and the remote and far-flung temples of China and Japan, still, after hundreds of years, greet the sunshine in pristine beauty. One variety was cultivated as a food crop on the banks of the sleepy Nile. The roots were considered delicious eating, and the gorgeous blooms served as inspiration for the designs on the granite walls and columns of noble Egyptian buildings—persisting—though these edifices are but wordlessly eloquent ruins today.

The present generation of water lilies comes painted in frosty blues, flesh pink delicate as a summer dawn, crisp creamy whites, sun gold, and a host of combinations. Astonishing flowers they are, yet surprisingly inexpensive, and so easy to grow. They desire no hoeing or weeding or watering—once planted, they will capably care for themselves.

Pedigreed Aristocrats

These pedigreed aristocrats are ideal flowers for a busy person, for though they are most frequently found decorating large formal pools, they demand nothing more elegant than a small tub, half an old barrel will do, or a washtub, in which to disclose their great beauty. The little tub pool, easily and quickly made, where water gardening is undertaken on an intensive scale, is really much more satisfactory, too, than a large pool, with its confusing numbers of water plants. Here the lilies can be admired personally, and the miniature movable pool can be set in the rock garden or the flower border, where it is intimately part of the garden.

The top of the tub or barrel should be at least two feet wide to permit the lilies to unfold flowers and leaves to waxy perfection. The tub can be sunk to the rim in the soil, with the circular rim softened by the addition of rough, good-looking stones, and a few little creeping plants like sedum, tucked in between. This water garden should be set in full sun, as water lilies revel in sunlight, and it paints them a richer hue.

The tub can be filled half full with three parts of rather heavy garden soil mixed with about one part of well-rotted manure. The soil surface will need a half-inch covering of sand to prevent the earth from muddying the clear water and spoiling the picture after disturbing summer showers. With the soil in place, the tub should be filled with water, almost to the rim, and left for a few days to warm up before the lilies are planted.

Tropical lilies, the finest of the race, are not hardy, and need to be wintered over in the basement, in water, but the superb blooms they offer make the little trouble well worth while.

Only Mature Roots

Only mature roots, in four inch pots, should be ordered. They often come from the grower wearing their first fat buds, and these will open with delightful speed within a week or two after planting. The roots can be set immediately in the soil in the tub bottom, free of the pots, and the heart of the plant should never be more than six inches below the water surface. Water lilies yearn for the warmth of the sun, and only flower perfectly when the water above their heads is shallow enough to permit the sun rays to penetrate easily.

Very large flowering types are out of place in the tub garden, but the medium sorts make up in quantity and quality what they lack in size.

August Koch, a very old favorite among the tropicals, wears stirring pale lavender flowers, with petals blue tipped—clear sharp contrast to the large cluster of dazzling yellow stamens. This variety has a pleasing way too, of producing little plants on the leaves, and these in turn soon begin to flower. Always until frost the water lily, August Koch, boasts three or four bright jewels, on a quilt of perfect pads.

The variety known as "Dean" with flowers cup shaped, in glowing deep pink, opens during the night, but lingers through the morning too. This is a popular lily, and it is most generous with its blossoms. One of either of these tropical lilies in friendly company with one plant of the exquisite soft golden water poppy, much like the California poppy in form, and one water hyacinth, with perhaps just a single strand of silky parrot's feather, would make an attractive and perpetually flowering tub water garden.

There are several miniature sorts among the hardy lilies which would fit obligingly into this little pool, with their captivating and extremely numerous flowers. Carmine Laydeker is a lily of compact and restrained growth, offering shining deep rose blossoms, which make their frosty debut early, and persist all summer long.

Aurora is another excellent tub lily. The flat, very green leaves spread just far enough to allow a background of water surface—crowded tubs are not as effective as those with a sparkling expanse of water between the plants. Aurora is particularly versatile, for though on the first day of blossoming the flowers are pinkish gold, they change to deep crimson by the fourth.

Yellow pigmy is a joy and a delight in the tub. It is a tiny, very golden flower quite in tune with the circumference of the pool, and it wears its cheerful blooms in astonishing abundance from spring until fall. Pink blossom, with pearly pink bloom is the same size as yellow pigmy, and the two make friendly neighbors.

Two goldfish, happy in the dim forest of lily roots and stems, will quite efficiently banish intruding pests from the little pool, and an industrious snail will methodically clean the scum from the sides. Occasionally, particularly when the pool is not exposed to full sunlight, a green scum will form on the surface, but in the tub garden this is not a menace as it is quickly and easily removed by filling in water until the scum runs off.

Using Bonemeal

A handful of bonemeal, well wetted, and placed directly on the lily roots, once a month during the summer, will keep the plants flowering profusely. The individual flowers last about seven days.

Hardy water lilies can remain in the tub over the winter if the water is drained so that it stands about an inch above them, then the space between the top and the water is filled with leaves. This is merely a precaution against a very cold winter, for hardy lilies are indeed hardy, and will remain out in the pool over the average winter without any attention whatever.

Charm in Flower Arrangement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

"I FEEL like pulling out some of those flowers," said a judge at a flower show in referring to a bouquet with lots of flowers crowded together. The experience of this judge is a common one, for using too many flowers is probably the most frequent mistake in flower arrangement. To use just the right number in a vase, bowl or basket is the first lesson to be learned.

The charm is not entirely in the color of petals, for stem and leaves go with it, so the bouquet should be open enough so the distinguishing traits of leaf form and flower carriage may have free expression. An appreciation of this in making up bouquets for exhibition will put the exhibitor's entry in the winning class. The judges at once eliminate from competition bouquets with too many flowers. Next they discard those in which the arrangement is poor, and finally those in which the flowers are not in good condition or in which some flower has been added which spoils the general effect.

Often an individual exhibit would be good, if just one stalk was removed. It may be a flower which does not harmonize with the rest; or it may be one in poor condition; or one in some respect inferior. So the exhibitor should scrutinize the makeup of the bouquet closely to remove objectionable things that rule out the exhibit. He should remember that excellence of flowers alone does not win the prize, and that much depends upon the arrangement and the choice of containers.

In arranging flowers for exhibition or for a bouquet in the home, aim to have stems of three different lengths. If several kinds of flowers are used, that will give, as one might say, a three-story bouquet—the tallest, spirelike ones of light color at the top, the more graceful ones next and the deep colors just above the rim of the container. An open bouquet arranged in that manner will take the eye of the judges, or if used in the home will call forth the admiration of visitors.

To be at their best, the flowers should have their tissues filled with water so petals and leaves stand out in their full beauty. By cutting late in the evening and placing them in cold water in the basement until the next day, they will be in perfect condition. They will also be fit, if cut early in the morning and put in subdued light for several hours.

Garden Hint

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

To give extra nourishment to a plant to induce fresh growth, sink a flowerpot near the stem and place soot or other fertilizer in the bottom of the pot. Daily, or at regular intervals, fill the pot with water (soapy or greasy water can be used), this will reach the roots instead of lying on the surface making the soil unsightly. If the hole in the bottom of the pot is partly stopped up with a stone, the liquid fertilizer will percolate into the ground more slowly and provide moisture for a longer time. A piece of slate placed over the top of the pot will prevent evaporation. This plan is especially useful when plants have to be left for some days without regular watering, for instance when the gardener is going away from home.

* * *

When potting plants or bulbs, use in the bottom of pots, small shells from the seashore, or larger ones broken up. This provides lime-loving plants with food that they appreciate, and the roots will be found clinging to the shells.

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Painting Leads Repair Projects

Washington

Exterior painting is taking the lead in the volume of repair and modernization projects being undertaken over the country under the stimulus of the Better Housing Program of the Federal Housing Administration, according to an analysis of 1000 typical jobs picked at random in several cities ranging in size from 1840 population to 634,000.

The study showed that this type of work accounted for 230 of the 1000 jobs analyzed, and represented $23,000 of the total of $139,000 spent on all the jobs included in the survey. Interior decoration, which includes interior painting, accounted for 140 jobs, for a total cost of $7000. The only other type jobs ranked above the 100 mark are "minor general repairs," 200, and roofing, 110.

The analysis went further to estimate that of the 25,204,976 dwellings in the United States, at least 15,000,000 are in need of repairs. Two thirds of these, it is estimated, will be modernized. Canvasses conducted by local Better Housing Committees have resulted in pledges to repair from 1,500,000 property owners out of 8,000,000 contacted. The pledges obtained represent approximately $400,000,000 in modernization and repair business.

The statisticians, estimating at the rate of two jobs to each house, figured that 30,000,000 different jobs would be created if all the houses needing repair were put in good condition.

With an analysis of 1000 jobs showing about 16 per cent for exterior paint, the conclusion is that roughly $64,000,000 of the $400,000,000 pledged will be spent for this type of work. Paint authorities consider this an indication that property owners recognize surface protection as foremost in importance in the maintenance of homes and business places.

Varnish Spreader

A new varnish spreader with a long handle makes it possible to recoat the kitchen linoleum without getting down on hands and knees. These spreaders may be purchased at nearly all paint stores.

QUALITY BULBS



Our 1935 Fall Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Croeus, Chionodoxa and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application direct to us. All orders are delivered Carriage and Duty Free to destination. No charges for Packing.

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Play and Rest at Monitor-Advertised Hotels and Resorts

Which offers your kind of vacation—a modest inn where you can spend the time leisurely and quietly—a modern resort where there's something going on every moment, or a camp where the atmosphere is friendly and informal? All are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Mountain, lake and seashore resorts in the favorite vacation lands invite you to happy days.

In addition, the advertising columns of the Monitor bring you invitations from bus, railroad, airplane and steamship lines affording swift transportation to places of scenic splendor.

Watch the advertisements for helpful vacation ideas. A special display of hotel, resort, and travel advertising is published in the Tuesday and Friday issues.

U. S. Leads World Armaments Race According to Nye

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARNEGIE, TAMIMENT, Penna., July 1—Congress in its present session will enact legislation forbidding the issuance of passports, save at the direction of the President, to Americans who want to travel aboard vessels of belligerents and forbidding loans and credits to warring nations, in the opinion of Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Munitions Inquiry Committee.

Senator Nye, in an address at the closing session of the national labor summer conference held here under the auspices of the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute yesterday, reiterated his previous arraignment of traffickers in munitions of war and declared he was convinced that nationalization of the munitions industry was the only way out.

Sets Pace for Others

Charging that the United States was setting the pace for other nations in the armament race, Senator Nye said that this country was spending more money than any other in preparation for war, and that American shipbuilders were "the most greedy" any nation has ever known. He rapped proposals for subsidies to ship lines and declared that the "big three" of the shipping industry misrepresent their income to the Government "so that they may have a better claim on mail subsidies."

"We were supposed to have fought to make the world safe for democracy," he continued, "yet never in the 17 years which have followed the last war has democracy been on thinner ice.

Believes in Defense

"I believe in an adequate national defense, but no nation on earth can afford a cheaper national defense as this, because no nation can so easily repulse an attack. Never in all the history of America has any nation declared war against the United States without the United States declaring war first. Who are we, therefore, to protect ourselves against? Yet we become educated to fear Japan each time a new appropriation for armament is ready to be passed."

Senator Nye characterized the policy of protecting the American flag wherever it flies as "dangerous" and urged a new policy to make it "unlawful to fly the flag on any vessel carrying supplies to a warring nation."

Representative Thomas R. Amlie (P) of Wisconsin, another speaker at the final session, urged the formation of a third party containing all progressive groups, but barring the Communists, and favored amendment to the Constitution to make it "permissive," inasmuch as Congress would be empowered to "carry out the wishes of the majority of the people." He would commit the new party to "Democratic processes" and would draft a platform for it based on "production for use."

"The time is ripe," he said, "for elements seeking a fundamental social readjustment on the basis of democracy to join in the task of organizing a third party. I am convinced, as are the progressives in Congress backing the Chicago conference, and that the advance of sentiment for a third party has been much greater and much more rapid than some have believed.

Points Out Way

"At this time steps ought to be taken without delay to effect a federation of all those groups that are committed to the Democratic process as a means of effecting this change. The American people are ready for such a movement. With a vigorous campaign in 1936, it should be possible to elect a dozen United States senators and from 50 to 100 representatives. A national political realignment would follow, with the division of the electorate into Conservatives and Radicals probably in 1938, but conceivably by 1936."

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and one-time member of the National Industrial Advisory Board, reviewed organized labor's gains under the act and went strongly on record "in favor of anything that will stop the United States Supreme Court from being in the way of progress."

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, called on the rank and file workers to oppose any group "that tries to tear down what we have built up."

A review of the nation-wide housing situation featured the Saturday proceedings, during which B. Charney Vladeck, member of the New York housing authority, stressed the view that there could be no adequate rehousing until the hold of the real estate interests on urban America were "completely broken."

Mr. Vladeck saw a possible solution of these problems in the authority which the zoning commission could exercise by insisting that all new dwellings be restricted to 35 per cent of the building lot, allowing the balance of 65 per cent for playgrounds and other recreational facilities. He also favored restrictions that new buildings be no higher than four stories.

Thomas Defines Rules For Socialist Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The Socialist Party will have three observers at the "new party" conference called for July 5 and 6 in Chicago by Representative Thomas R. Amlie (P) of Wisconsin, and Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York, but Socialist support will depend on the new organization being Farmer-Labor and national in basis and avowedly anti-capitalistic and pro-co-operative, according to Norman Thomas, titular head of the party, in a statement here today.

Either the Socialist or the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota would form the nucleus of such a new party, Mr. Thomas holds, with the addition of new farmer and labor strength and independent of whether the executive councils of the American Federation of Labor or of the more conservative farm-labor organizations act at this time.

The Socialist delegates to the conference will have no power to commit the party, but will merely attest the co-operative attitude the party has toward any move to set up "the right sort of Farmer-Labor Party," Mr. Thomas said.

In brief, the conditions that in Mr. Thomas' opinion would give hope to a new party, are:

1. That it be Farmer-Labor in basis and outlook in recognition that the essential conflict is not the little man against big, but workers with hand and brain against exploitation by an owning class."

2. That it must rest on an addition of new strength from the ranks of farmers and labor to a present existing party such as the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota or the Socialist Party.

3. That it must be on a national basis, for the reason that without a national ticket, local candidates, including congressional, "inevitably bargain with one or another of the old parties in the national field" and "there are narrow limits on what labor can do in states and cities."

Social Questions Aired at Meeting Of Canadian Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Problems of unemployment, particularly those affecting single women, the need for more women inspectors for the protection of women in industry, slum clearance and better housing, the need of police women, educational work and moving pictures were among the topics discussed at the recent sessions here of the 42d annual meeting of the National Council of Women.

During the discussion following the report on moral standards presented by Mrs. S. R. W. Allen of Montreal, it was pointed out that in most centers unemployed girls receive only food and lodging, with little or no provision made for toiletries and such necessities. In Vancouver, said Mrs. Rex Eaton, a personal supervision system has been inaugurated, under which each unemployed girl is placed under the supervision of a woman in comfortable circumstances who undertakes to see that the girl does not lack necessities. Toronto is now considering a plan by which the food and lodging vouchers will be supplemented by a grant of a small amount of money to unemployed girls, it was explained by Mrs. W. L. McFarlane, member of the placement committee. At present, through the aid of a fund received for the purpose from the Women's Teachers' Association and donations, toiletries and such articles are being supplied through the Y. W. C. A.

Improvement was noticed in the film field, and many better films have been shown during the year, said Mrs. J. S. Menzies of Winnipeg.

Women are needed in public life—federal, provincial and municipal governments, boards of education, in elected offices and on boards and commissions, said Miss Agnes Macphail, Canada's one woman member in the Dominion Parliament, adding that if there were ever a place where a woman was needed, it was on the hydro board.

Mediator Nations Start Chaco Peace Conference

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 1 (AP)—The Chaco Conference called to convert the present truce between Bolivia and Paraguay into permanent peace formally opened yesterday in the white room of Casa Rosada.

President Justo of Argentina presided over representatives of six mediator nations—Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Peru, United States and Uruguay. After prolonging the 13-day truce, expiring Wednesday, the conference expects to plunge immediately into execution of the Chaco peace protocol.

Potato Growers' Strike Enters Its Second Week

PAINTER, Va., July 2 (AP)—A theoretical price of $2 a barrel and a strict code regulating shipments went into effect here yesterday as the Eastern Shore Potato Growers' shipping strike entered its second week.

Since the farmers met last Wednesday no potatoes have been shipped from Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia's great potato producing area. Today, operating under an agreement reached Saturday, growers may ship the tubers at $2 per barrel, provided the price is specified by the commission merchant in writing in advance.

Two Millionth V-8 Ford Is Launched



Henry Ford Presides at Dearborn (Mich.) Exercises

The automobile manufacturer is saying good-by to Jim Rooney, driver of the 2,000,000th V-8 Ford, as he leaves the City Hall at Dearborn, headed for the California-Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, Calif. Mayor Clyde Ford is talking with Edsel Ford on the right. The 2,000,000th V-8 Ford is the 1,000,000th Ford produced in less than 12 months and the 23,000,000th Ford ever built.

Summer Theaters

WYCHERLY'S "The Country Wife" was presented by Lawrence Langner at the Country Playhouse (Westport, Conn.), last night. Played as a bouncing farce, it is questionable whether Mr. Wycherly was given exactly fair treatment. His comedies contain scenes that were often no more than indelicate plays on words. As a social satirist he was in some respects almost as profound a misanthrope as Swift, and the emptiness, the foppery, the hypocrisy at which he railed through his comedies became rather too pleasant in the hands of last night's company.

The play was warmly received, however, for it is not expected that a summer theater audience shall bother itself with problems in drama integrity. Tom Powers and Ruth Gordon were Mr. and Mrs. Pinchwife, Miss Gordon was particularly charming as the innocently hoidenish country lass. The supporting company was generally effective. Of particular interest were the sets by Tom Adrian Cracraft, which were built and colored to resemble oil paintings. A single back drop in each scene on which a complete perspective background was painted managed to lend quite a depth to the small stage.

Other Monday openings included Libby Holman's appearance in "Accent on Youth," at the Ogunquit Playhouse (Ogunquit, Maine); the performance of "It's a Wise Child," which opened the Dennis Cape Playhouse season and "As Husbands Go," in which Miss Irene Rich appeared at the Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge, Mass.

Colonial Masters

AT THE Robert C. Vose Galleries there is a large exhibition of portraits painted by early American masters. Inasmuch as portraiture was the chief pursuit, we may gain a good idea of the accomplishment of the colonial limners.

There are a few portrayals done by the earlier masters, such as John Smibert and Robert Feke. Both painters acquitted themselves ably, despite the provincial slant. To them were unknown the suavities, the grace, and sleekness of later workmanship. They were mannered, slightly stiff, and given to making decorative what they could not make naturalistic. Their very shortcomings seem to add strength to their pictures.

By Gilbert Stuart there are likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray; also a portrait of Delia Tudor, who later became Mrs. Stuart. Stuart seems the freest in manipulation of the brush. He could impart a geniality, a note of levity to his pictures without lowering the dignified tone.

Of outstanding interest is a pair of canvases by John Singleton Copley. They have turned up recently, and verified the information from listing on a bill, that they exist. The portraits represent Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Royall of Medford, Massachusetts. It is thought the pictures were painted in America and then taken by the artist to England. Both are handled with the certitude of manner which characterized Copley. Both are seen to be worthies, solemn and unostentatious. A third Copley shows the more jaunty Lemuel Cox of Medford, bridge builder and inventor. It is a less common characterization and should certainly interest Copley enthusiasts.

There are two portraits by Samuel F. B. Morse who turned from the unsuccessful pursuit of picture making to devising a system of electrical telegraphy. Although better canvases by Morse are to be seen in this State, the ones at Vose's are informing as to his abilities.

D. A.

Mayor Selects McDonald In Court Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 2—Continuing his program for the reorganization of the courts of New York City, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia yesterday appointed Chief Magistrate James E. McDonald to the Court of Special Sessions and then inducted Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., into the place on the Magistrate Courts' bench vacated by Mr McDonald.

Reorganization of these two courts alone, the Mayor stressed to the appointees, will eliminate the bail bond racket and overcrowding in the city prisons. Simultaneously he inducted Miss May B. Upshaw into office as director of civil service examinations, the first woman to hold this $6000 post. "Now we are going to make civil service mean something in this town," the Mayor said.

Relief Workers Complain of Pay In Berry Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

place on the emergency relief rolls requiring weeks for reinstatement with consequent hardship for their families. This labor shortage is causing widespread damage to the berry crop, and growers claim their loss this season will exceed $100,000.

In a telegram, sent simultaneously to officials of the state and Atlantic County emergency relief bureaus, the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the Workers' Alliance of New Jersey pressed for consideration of the relief workers' side of the fruit growers' appeal that they are forced to take employment as pickers unless physically disabled.

Writing for the federation, Vincent J. Murphy, secretary-treasurer, held that the Governor should "investigate the possibility that the refusal of relief beneficiaries to work as berry pickers in Atlantic County may be caused by excessively low wages offered by the growers."

"Obviously it must be against the policy of the state and of the emergency relief administration to require, or even to encourage, citizens to accept employment at improper rates, bringing down general wage levels," his request continues.

"Organized labor will assist unorganized workers to its fullest extent in protesting such forced employment."

Spurgeon Cross, Atlantic County director, who, with Albert F. Jaques, relief director for the State, received a copy of the request, said that living and sanitary conditions in the berry field area were such that the men objected to living there and that the growers made no offer to provide transportation.

Meanwhile, in the Camden labor office, commissioned to provide 300 of the 1000 pickers needed, it has been possible to recruit only 30 during the last two weeks, according to Mrs. Margaret White, district relief supervisor. It was in Camden that the Workers' Alliance adopted a resolution urging the State emergency relief administration officials not to subject relief workers to the conditions in the berry fields.

Joseph Tomascello, president of the Hammonton Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association, insisted that, while the growers had made no provision for the transportation of workers, at the rate of pay of 5 cents a quart, even an inexperienced picker could make as much as $2 a day.

This rate is much in excess of what recipients of emergency relief aid receive. The rate of the dole in New Jersey is, it was said, $7.25 every two weeks for a family of four. Thus, at the rate which Mr. Tomascello said the fruit growers were willing to pay, one picker would receive for one and a half days' work almost the equivalent of what a family of four would get in a week from state jobless relief aid.

Gideons Distribute Over Million Bibles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Since the founding of the organization 40 years ago the Gideons have placed 1,250,000 Bibles in the United States and Canada, mostly in hotel bedrooms, Will J. Green said at a meeting of the Canadian Gideons here recently.

Bibles had been placed in jails and prisons of Canada with the exception of Quebec, he said. Following correspondence with Premier L. A. Taschereau of Quebec, Bibles were then placed in penal institutions of that Province.

Last year's objective had been to place 8000 Bibles, of which 6647 had been placed, and the remainder were on order.

Sunday Dry Law Enforced

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2 (AP)—For the first time since 1919 liquor ceased to flow openly or otherwise June 30 over the various bars and counters of the city as police enforced the Missouri Sunday dry law. Police reported arrests of five persons who didn't believe the order meant what it said.

General Classified

ACCOMMODATION IN ENGLAND

ACCOMMODATION IN GREAT BRITAIN found for visitors without charge. Send particulars of your requirements to PERSONA GRATA LTD., 205 Regent St., London. Regent 4870.

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TAMPA, FLORIDA—Quiet, dignified home, beautiful surroundings, overlooking bay. 2901 Bayshore Court. Phone H-29011. Andresen.

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SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. N-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. T-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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United States and Canada

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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Work done at your home; tailored dresses, supple suits with original ideas and French inspiration by an expert; stoutness specialized with interpretive figure lines; moderate. Address ROSE DINI, 90 Warrenton St., Boston.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE O. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (119th)... nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5342.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made Garments at low summer rates. COLD STORAGE 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED

COUPLE (man and wife) man knows gardening and; woman for general housework. Box 132, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced cook for large roadside restaurant, located on New Jersey state highway No. 6, near Delaware Water Gap; Christian Scientist preferred; state age and former place of employment. BELVIDERE CAMP, INC., Belvidere, N. J.

HOMES TO SHARE

REFINED elderly lady, living in Holden, wishes to share home with refined woman, each to provide and prepare her meals. N. L. S., Box 584, Worcester, Mass.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

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APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE in the Litchfield Hills; altitude 1000 feet; 200-acre estate; restful, homelike; ideal for study; 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, antique furniture, recreation room, billiards, table tennis, tennis courts, golf near by, 'like sports; delicious, satisfying meals; own products; rates $21-$35. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, LAKESIDE, CONN.

CRAG-CREST Ramapo Hills—Northern Jersey Loving environment; rest, study, recreation Box 208 Mahwah, N. J. Tel. Cramers 4809

EAST VIEW MANOR, near Long Beach; ideal for rest and study; excellent table, beautiful grounds, spacious rooms; charming environment; moderate rates. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Rockville Centre 2869.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

COUPLE—Long Island, convenient Jones Beach. State price. Write Box H-39, Suite 2240, 500-5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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BOSTON 88 Gainsboro St.—Cool, pleasant rooms in quiet home; reasonable; 5 minutes from The Mother Church; free parking. MISS COTTLE. Com. 4283.

BOSTON, 196 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; reasonable rates; permanent or transient. Mrs. L. M. Ferguson.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 4549.

BOSTON — Modern rooms overlooking the Christian Science church and park. HOWES, 8 Cumberland St. Tel. Com. 7659.

BROOKLINE, Mass. Naples Rd.—Furnished room, semi-private tiled bath, in private home. Tel. Beacon 2449.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 82—Large cool, single bedroom; reasonable; use kitchen; close Columbia. Monument 2-3580.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St.—Exceptionally large, airy room, private bath, $17.00. Small room, running water, woman only, $5.

SUITABLE for practitioner, in beautiful home, large, well-appointed living-bedroom with dressing-room; 3 exposures; garage; near church. 1209 Grandview Ave., Par Rockaway. L. I., N. Y. Tel. Par Rockaway 7-0114.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR (young man), private, commercial; 17 years' driving experience; city, country. Geiselman, 1532 Second Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Capable doing secretarial work or taking care of home. Phone Edgecombe 4-7636, Feser, 593 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

PITTSBURGH PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' exp. in charge of accounting dept. of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, East Orleans, Mass.—New home, all modern accommodations; near bathing beach, garage; $40 a week. B. T. BISHOP.

LAUDHOLM MANOR

A delightful colonial home situated between Ogunquit and Kennebunk Beach on a 500 acre country-seshore estate. Bathing on our own mile of beach. Safe horseback riding, charming walks. Golf near by. Fresh vegetables, milk and cream from our own registered herd of Laudholm Farm Guernseys. Rooms with or without bath. MRS. GEORGE C. LORD, 2nd, Wells, Maine. Tel. Wells 55-11.

POINT BREEZE, on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. Stevens.

PRIVATE summer home on Cape Ann, fine bathing beach, spacious grounds. For information write F. R. JONES, Annisquam, Mass. Tel. Gloucester 2995-W. Open until Oct. 15.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN., Perry Cottage — A quiet country home, pleasant rooms, good food, own gardens and poultry; mod. rates.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $30 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SCITUATE HOME, Scituate, Mass., Tel. Scituate 1111—Convenient to beaches and trains; airy rooms, excellent table, spacious grounds; $10-$15 per week, $2.50 per day.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J.—Country estate; ocean bathing, golf, tennis; excellent tables; "Beautyrest" beds, private baths; booklet: 616-325.

SUMMER HOMES

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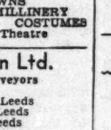
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REID & TODD
9 Renfield Street, Glasgow

Britain's Largest Flying Boat Forecast of 130-Ton Air Liners

Details have now been released by the British Air Ministry of the largest flying boat yet built in Great Britain. This is the Sarafand, efficiency of design of which will allow production, according to its builders, of larger craft, more efficient aerodynamically, up to a gross weight of 130 tons—or more than four times the weight of the Sarafand. Such machines would be veritable flying liners capable of operating over long ocean routes.

The new flying boat, which weighs 31 tons, is a biplane driven by six Rolls-Royce water-cooled engines of 930 horsepower each. The normal gasoline load of more than 2000 gallons is carried in four tanks in the upper plane. With a full disposable load of 11 tons, the maximum speed is 150 m.p.h. and the still-air range is 1450 miles, or an ample margin for a nonstop journey from England to Gibraltar. With no helping wind the takeoff run lasts 48 seconds.

Seaworthiness of the Sarafand has been tested by mooring her for long periods in gales of 50 miles per hour without trouble. Her large size enables the craft to take off from, and descend onto, water much too rough for smaller craft. The all-metal structure has withstood both salt-water corrosion and extreme heat. The hull is built entirely of light aluminum alloys.

Roomy accommodation is provided for a crew of 10. The officers' quarters are between the main wing spars and are fitted with four bunks and a table. Next on the starboard side is a drying cupboard, while to port is the cooking and domestic equipment, the crew's quarters being aft.

The equipment of a flying boat of this size includes, beside a heavy armament load, elaborate navigational apparatus and all the paraphernalia of surface ships, such as anchors, riding lights, fog horns and a dinghy.

* * *

An unusual gliding flight was achieved recently in England by Mr. G. E. Collins, who holds the British gliding distance record of 98½ miles. He was due to attend the flying meeting of the Royal Aeronautical Society and had arranged to be towed to a height of 4000 feet over Reading whence he intended to glide down to the meeting 20 miles away. When his towing cable parted he was only 2000 feet high. Nevertheless, he decided to carry on and gained another 2000 feet, arriving at the airdrome only five minutes behind his listed time

* * *

The long-desired weight of one pound for each unit of horsepower for a production type engine has been very nearly achieved by British engine manufacturers. The latest Pegasus series X engine in an official 100-hour test run was rated at 1.08 pounds per horsepower. The power available at the normal engine speed of 2250 revolutions per minute is 920 horsepower. It was a Pegasus engine of an earlier type which was used for the altitude record of 43,976 feet made by Capt. Cyril Uwins in 1932.

The new Pegasus engine is a moderately supercharged nine-cylinder, radial, air-cooled engine. It is suitable for use with variable pitch propellers, for its oiling system provides the necessary hydraulic pressure for altering the pitch of the blades.

It is regarded as quite probable that further improvement in performance of British aircraft engines from research with special fuels will result in a lower weight per horsepower. The Wright brothers' original engine in 1903 was 12.7 pounds for each horsepower unit. By 1914 it had been reduced to 2½ pounds. Since then reduction of weight per horsepower has been achieved by ounces.

* * *

A "busman's holiday" is generally supposed to be taken on a bus, but since the formation of the Busmen's Flying Club in England in 1931, there are quite a number of these hard-worked men who fly for recreation. The club is eligible for the Air Ministry's subsidy of £25 for each member who qualifies for his "A" pilot's certificate, and there are now 14 holders of these. The club owns two airplanes with which 1419 flights were made last year.

* * *

The total mail carried by the Empire air services of Britain's Imperial Airways during the first quarter of 1935 showed an increase of 86 per cent. This means an increase of 800,000 letters.

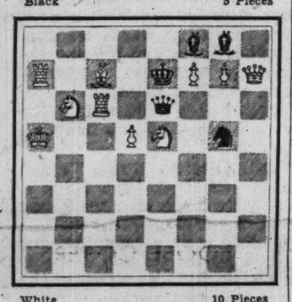
(A Tuesday Aviation Feature)

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1735
By A. Mari

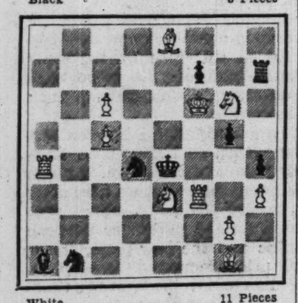
Black 5 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Second prize, two-movers, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1934)

Problem No. 1736
By V. De Barbieri

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Second prize, three-movers, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1934)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1733. RxP

No. 1734.
1. R-Kt3 threat
2. P-B3ch
1. —— PxR
2. QxPch
1. —— R-B4
2. P-Q3ch
1. —— R-Kt4 or R4
2. RxR
1. —— P-B6
2. QxPch
1. —— P-Q6
2. PxPch

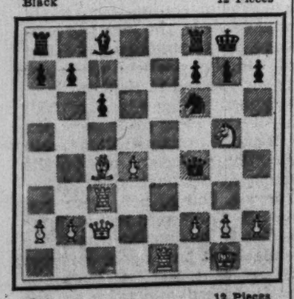
End-Game No. 258. Black wins: 1 R-Q5 (Black), P-Kt7; 2 RxKtch, K-R3; 3 R-B4, Resigns. If 3 . . . P-Kt8(Q); 4 RxPch, K-Kt4; 5 R-Kt4ch, etc.

End-Game

Here is a recent master game, the winning combination of which bears a remarkable similarity to that adopted by Alekhine in the game below. This position is from the Lowenfisch-Rjumin game, Moscow, 1935. The victim, Rjumin, defeated Capablanca in the first round.

End-Game No. 259

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Now that the Hamilton-Russell Trophy, symbolic of the team championship of the world, has been shipped back to Europe for the international team tournament to be held during August in Warsaw, plans are being rushed to insure a United States entry. It is probable that F. J. Marshall, United States champion, and R. Fine, both of the Marshall C. C., New York, together with Kashdan and Reshevsky, will attempt to retain the championship won by this country in the previous two team tournaments. Dake, who has just beaten H. Steiner for the Pacific coast championship by a score of 4½-1½ at Los Angeles, would be a strong fifth member of the team. There is some doubt about Reshevsky's status as a citizen, however, as he will not be eligible for his second papers until Aug. 2, and he is now in Europe.

But before the Warsaw team tournament takes place, Milwaukee is staging the thirty-sixth annual American Chess Federation Congress, from July 21-31. This event, with five main prizes, $250, $150, $100, $75, and $50, should attract a strong entry. In addition to the masters' event, there will be a consolation masters, class A, and possibly other sections. Those interested may secure an entry blank and details from Arpad Elo, 3739 North Nineteenth Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

An unusual match took place June 7 on the German S. S. Europa between members of the crew, comprising the only floating chess club in the world, an organized group affiliated with the German Chess Federation, and a team representing the Suburban Chess League of Newark, N. J., and vicinity. The Jersey players won, 11-7.

Here is another of Alekhine's simple and direct victories in the Orebro tournament:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Karlsson Black	Alekhine White	Karlsson Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	13 Q-B2(a)	PxP(b)
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 PxP	Kt-B3
3 P-B4	P-K3	15 R-K	Q-Q3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	16 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3(c)
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 KtxP	RxKt
6 P-K3	Castles	18 Q-Kt6	Q-B
7 R-QB	P-B3	19 R-KB3	Kt-Q4
8 B-Q3	PxP	20 RxR	QxR
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4	21 R-K8ch	Q-B
10 BxB	QxB	22 RxQch	KxQ
11 Castles	KtxKt	23 BxKt	Resigns
12 RxKt	P-K4		

(a) Euwe-Thomas, in the most recent Hastings tournament, continued 13 KtxP, KtxKt; 14 PxKt, QxP; 15 P-B4, Q-K2 (better Q-B3); 16 P-B5 with a strong attack. In any case, Black's efforts toward early simplification and equality seem unsatisfactory.

(b) This opens the file, which White occupies to advantage. 13 . . . P-K5; 14 Kt-Q2, Kt-B3 offers Black better chances.

(c) Had Black played 16 . . . Q-B5, the position would be identical with that of the end-game above! The text allows a similar winning combination. If 16 . . . B-Q2; 17 R-B3 is strong. Relatively better is 16 . . . B-KKt5, but after 17 R-KKt3, B-R4; 18 B-Q3, B-Kt3; 19 BxB, Black's K-side P position is weakened, and White's attack is still formidable.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Canada
Ontario

Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 1:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.

Change in Schedule
Texas

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 570kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Canada
Ontario

Kirkland Lake—Daily, 7:15 p. m., CJKL, 1310kc.

Change in Schedule
Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, 2 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Surplus Foodstuffs Gathered for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—SERA workers have harvested more than 232,617 pounds of fruits and vegetables in Santa Clara county for the needy which otherwise would have gone to waste. The work will continue indefinitely according to H. A. Leland in charge of the SERA surplus commodities here.

The products are collected by trucks and the fields cleaned without any expense to the farmers. In addition to supplying the products to San Jose needy, more than 90 tons have been shipped to the Bay region.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

26.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Canada has more miles of railroads than Russia. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Carson City, Nevada, is west of Los Angeles. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. If you are looking for the book of Hosea, and you open your Bible to Daniel, you should turn a few pages to the right. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. New Orleans is on the Gulf of Mexico. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Albania is northwest of Greece. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. A cubit is measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. One square kilometer is equal to 1,000,000 square meters. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. It is farther by water from Boston to Liverpool than from San Francisco to Honolulu. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. The Tigris River flows into the Euphrates. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Goldsmith wrote "The Deserted Village." (*Yes*.....*No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Gowns for Rent

A YOUNG woman had known of many college men who rented dress suits for special occasions when they could not afford to own a suit. It occurred to her that many a girl would be glad of a place where she could rent a formal evening gown for the wedding event of a friend, for the class formal dance, or for other special occasions as they arose.

Accordingly, she bought up some worn formals in good condition, and added a few new ones to her stock; then she sent out cards to the girls in three dormitories and to some of the town girls. She soon found that she had a thriving little business on hand. Now she even caters to the elderly woman who goes to her granddaughter's wedding in a "formal" as becoming as the ones the youthful guests appear in.

Betty R. L.

What They Say

Labor-Saving Devices

"In the long run, labor-saving devices create more employment than they destroy."—*Robert A. Millikan.*

Blessing Many

"There is nothing so well worth doing as making children happy."—*Bishop of Bristol.*

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Makes a Visit

IN Farmer Ben's meadow, his calm, capable cow was eating the good green grass, and his stout strong horse rested from agricultural toil under the shade of a tall trim tree. It was a nice summer day with a bright sun shining in the blue sky and a cooling breeze from the sou'-sou'-east and some big white clouds that now and then floated between the sun and the earth so that it was as if a large unseen hand was holding a sunshade over the calm capable cow where she contentedly consumed the good green grass.

Now and then a fleet fly flying from somewhere to somewhere else thought it would stop and rest on the calm capable cow. But the calm capable cow did not care for that, so she switched her tail and waved the fleet fly away. In the winter time if you are a cow you have breakfast and supper at breakfast time and supper time in the barn, but in summer you eat all day long in the pasture just



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hello, Cow," Chirped Robin

whenever you feel like it. And anybody who has ever watched a cow long enough knows that she feels like it most of the time.

"How the time does fly to be sure," said the calm capable cow. "It seems like but the day before yesterday that we were living all the time in the barn."

"So it does, so it does," said the stout strong horse. "And next winter it will seem like but the day before yesterday when we were out here in the pasture."

"We had a good time in the barn," said the calm, capable cow. "What with that Reginald Robin."

"He was good company," said the stout strong horse, "though I didn't expect it when I saw him fly in and begin making a nest in the hay. No, I didn't. I thought he'd be noisy. I almost wished Farmer Ben had put up a sign saying 'No birds in this barn. Police take notice.'"

"That makes me laugh," said the calm capable cow. "It sounds as if a policeman was a bird. I wonder if Reginald has forgotten all about us."

Then the calm capable cow went on contentedly consuming the good green grass. And about half an hour later a robin flew over the meadow and perched on the calm, capable cow's horn.

"Hello, Cow," chirped the robin. "Hello, Horse."

"Why, if that doesn't sound like Reginald!" said the calm, capable cow. "But I don't see you. Where are you?"

"It is Reginald," chirped the robin. "And I'm here on your horn. I've been looking all over the farm for you and Horse."

"I see him," said the stout, strong horse. "I'm so glad to see you, Reginald, that I must roll over. You never saw me roll over." And he rolled over. "So you haven't forgotten your old friends in the barn, Reginald Robin?"

"Not a bit. Not a bit," chirped Reginald Robin. "Thought of you every day. So I just had to come and see how you are getting along, Horse and Cow. And how is Pig?"

'His Master's Voice'



A Different Version of the Old Advertising Slogan, as Presented to the Monitor Camera Club by J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Quotation for Today

TAKE my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again.—WELLINGTON.

In Lighter Vein

Gritty

"And so you love spinach?"
"Yes, it's my middle name."
"Really?"
"Yes; Tamas Sandy MacPherson."
—*Whitewright Sun.*

No Appreciation

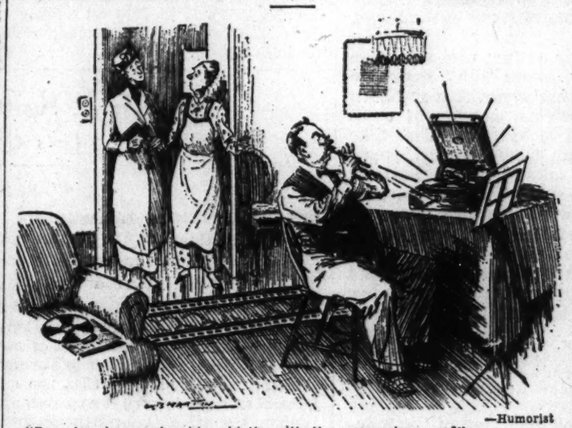
"The last time I sang my voice fell upon thousands of ears."
"How splendid! Did you get much applause?"
"None at all."
"How unfortunate! You were broadcasting, perhaps?"
"Oh, no—just singing in a cornfield."—*Toronto Globe.*

Mohair

Young Buyer at Christmas Fair: "But aren't these shoelaces rather dear?"
"You see, they're real mohair, miss. It's a very risky job, shearing the mo!"

An Example

"The codfish lays 10,000 eggs,
The homely hen lays one;
The codfish never cackles
To tell you what she's done.
And so we scorn the codfish,
And the homely hen we prize,
Which demonstrates to you and me
That it pays to advertise."
—*Toronto Globe.*



"Does he always play his whistle with the gramophone on?"
"Fred's very particular who plays his accompaniments, and that's the only way he can get Paderewski."—Humorist

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Cnidus

THE seaport known as Cnidus stood at the tip of a long and narrow peninsula which forms the southwestern tip of Asia Minor; and thus it came to be a landmark for coasting vessels, which, on passing Cnidus, entered the often stormy waters of the Aegean Sea, after sailing westward under the lee of the southern shore of Asia Minor (see Acts 27:7).

The city was situated in the province of Caria, and part of it was built on an island which in early times was connected with the mainland by a causeway or bridge. Cnidus boasted two good harbors, but it appears that the captain of the ship in which Paul sailed "over against Cnidus" (*ibid.*) was anxious to proceed despite unfavorable weather, and it was not until he reached the island of Crete that he sought a "haven . . . to winter in" (Acts 27:12).

Daily Anecdote

Supper Discounted

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VERDI'S early life was spent in near-poverty. For many years he played the organ at the little church in Rancola, his birthplace, receiving two pounds a year. In 1872 his opera, "Aïda," was produced in Milan. A man in a neighboring village, Bertoni by name, went to hear it. The trip, including supper, cost him 15 francs, 90 centimes.

He did not care for the opera but, hearing nothing but praise for it from others, he decided to give it another trial. So again he went, this time at a cost of twenty francs; but he returned more dissatisfied than before.

He then wrote to Verdi, telling him the opera was a failure, doomed to early oblivion, and demanding reimbursement of the 35 francs, 90 centimes he had spent.

Verdi, appreciating the humor of the affair, asked his publisher to send 31 francs, 50 centimes to Signor Bertoni. "It is not quite as much as this gentleman asks," he wrote, "but I think he could have had his supper at home."



Discharging Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

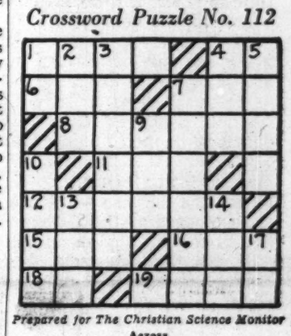
San Diego, Calif.

IN 1932 a woman here conceived the idea of applying modern filing systems to the barter plan, and developed a "clearing house for supply and demand." The program was altered slightly to progress with the Government's re-employment plans, but the project has aided "reciprocal buying," so that when merchant, professional man, or contractor anticipates buying, he may also sell an equivalent amount.

It is interesting to note that dentistry, for example, has been thus procured for carpenters, painters, dairy owners, furniture dealers, printers, electricians, nurserymen, paint dealers, and dispensers of coal and wood, millinery, tailoring, cleaning, plumbing, transfer service, batteries, car painting, candy, laundry, tires, signs, furs, linoleum, garage service, rug cleaning, typing, and even repairs for a house damaged in the Long Beach earthquake. Dentistry is only one of the many things procured by barter of service.

Now a new plan has developed which reverses the usual process of debt elimination. It is planned especially for the debtor who wishes to be rid of annoying obligations. Instead of the bill collector going after the debtor, with a consequent unpleasant feeling, the debtor now takes the initiative by listing his obligations according to supply and demand with the Business Barter Service; and it is through matching these as in "reciprocal buying" that obligations are being eliminated whenever possible. This shows the creditor that the debtor is willing to meet his obligations, and he is usually glad to co-operate. This makes friends; and the woman who conceived the plan says, "The enemy you make today may be the customer you need tomorrow."

Crossword Puzzle No. 112



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Discover
4—Jumbled type
6—Blemish
7—To steep
8—Robber
11—Anglo-Saxon pony
12—An ocean
15—A small deer
16—To drag
18—Jewish month
19—Apportion

Down
1—Printer's measure
2—To weaken
3—Male monarch
4—Fondle
5—Separate article
7—Unkneeled
9—Rodent
10—State in Brazil
13—Steal
14—Small bed
17—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

Florida Times-Union: The old-time girl was contented with one spinning wheel. The modern girl wants four and a spare.

Ottawa Evening Citizen: The height of inconvenience is to be shipwrecked on a desert island with nothing but a cross-word puzzle book and no pencil.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke vs. Hymie Dobson*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Narrow Escape*

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Taxes "For Revenue Only"

JUST as President Roosevelt's tax message said a number of things that needed to be said, so does the statement of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg in criticism of the Administration tax bill make points of great validity and importance. It may seem contradictory to say that so much merit lies on both sides of a controversial issue, yet such is the fact, and the exchange illustrates the value of open, constructive political opposition. Between blows of fact and logic from two sides, government is enabled to hew to the line of truth and soundness.

The fact is that most of the controversy has had to do not with the President's message but with the legislation hastily and faultily drafted under its terms and with the unwisdom of rushing such legislation through. The message itself was in general terms, and much if not everything depends on the way it is sharpened down and defined in legislative enactment.

"If we are to have a new tax bill, let it be a real tax bill and not a mere political appeal to mass prejudice," is Mr. Vandenberg's counsel. He would put squarely in view the axiom that the primary purpose of taxation is to raise revenue. The social effect of the taxes imposed is to be considered, but it is secondary. This is the path of intellectual honesty. It is the Senator Borah idea of "share the burden" instead of "share the wealth." That makes for more equal opportunity for wealth.

Senator Vandenberg makes a wholesome distinction in saying, "I do not believe in using income taxes for social objectives. But I do believe in using inheritance taxes for social objectives." There is ground for giving greater weight to the social considerations in levying upon the wealth and economic power which a man at the close of his productive career is placing in new and unproved hands than in levying upon year-to-year earned income. Yet even in estate taxes the Government, as he points out, should proceed carefully lest the break-up of a large fortune spell also the break-up of an industry which means employment to thousands.

In the case of income taxes, simply to apply the rule of sharing the burden in accordance with ability to pay will result in no small levies on large incomes. And further, this criterion, in view of the huge deficit to be met, would distinctly require a broadening of the tax base to include more of lower incomes as well as higher. Again, the purpose of taxation is to pay the expenses of the Government and in this instance to catch up as soon as possible with the budget and the public debt. No conceivable rate on large incomes alone would accomplish this. The contribution to these costs must be general.

For reasons also of political safety, this ought emphatically to be the case. A much larger percentage of the citizens whose votes decide a spending or nonspending policy ought to be able to say, "Some of that money they'll be using is my money." It need not be much in the lower income brackets, but it should be enough to give a sense of ownership and responsibility in government. This might be accomplished without adding to the actual present burdens on small incomes if indirect "nuisance" taxes were changed to direct income taxes.

An examination of the points made by the Senator from Michigan, who has been talked of as a possible Republican presidential nominee, will indicate that there is little direct conflict between his statement and the broad terms of President Roosevelt's message. But he has supplemented and rounded out that policy in ways which redound to his credit and has set bounds to its more dubious phases which the Administration would do best to recognize.

Holding Companies Reprieved

UNDER the grim terminology which political issues sometimes evoke, President Roosevelt's pet section in his public utilities bill became designated as the "death sentence." Following out this figure, the action of the House of Representatives in knocking out that portion of the measure becomes in effect a reprieve to the holding companies which were in the shadow of the securities and exchange commission guillotine.

In these circumstances it is worth while to remark that a reprieve is not an exoneration. It is not a proof of innocence; it is a stay of execution for a period of time within which the defendant, if he can, may establish his innocence and his right to continue his existence.

If the utility industry is wise it will take its victory in this light rather than gloating over a presumed political strength. Unfortunately the contest degenerated somewhat into a test of lobbying strength on both sides, but it seems reasonably evident from other reflections as well as the House vote that public sentiment in the United States considers the punishment too severe for the crime and is willing to put the companies on their good behavior to see if present lessons have been sufficient, rather than carry out the President's drastic recommendations.

The substitute measure adopted by the lower house does carry authority for the SEC to direct an extensive simplification of holding company structures which should be a salutary development. By its terms the commission can even decree the dissolution before 1940 of what it finds to be unnecessary corporations. What is removed is the provision that would have made this dissolution mandatory on all holding companies except those that could justify to the commission their existence as economically and geographically integrated operating units.

The House substitute bill offers a means of working out and applying a rule of reason with room for the exercise of administrative discretion in what is unavoidably a complicated subject. This is worth a trial rather than moving at once to more extreme solutions. It is to be hoped that the Senate will concur in adopting the revised measure rather than in the reported inclination of some Administration spokesmen to let the whole matter drop if they cannot get what they want.

An Earnest of Good Faith

THE words "interest" and "interests" have quite different meanings as they are being used with reference to the Abyssinian situation. Thus the Italian press—which is to say, Mussolini's press—has contained frequent assertions that British "interest" in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute arises from the existence of British "interests" in Africa.

But now that Mr. Anthony Eden has disclosed Britain's offer of a strip of her Somaliland territory to Ethiopia, the rest of the world, if not Italy, has reason to feel that Britain's interest in Abyssinia is more nearly synonymous with Britain's interest in world peace. Mr. Eden is reported to have asked nothing in return for territory which would give Ethiopia an outlet to the sea and thus might facilitate Ethiopian concessions to Italy in another region. Evidently something much greater than anxiety over territorial interests in the neighborhood of Abyssinia lies behind British opposition to Mussolini's militaristic venture.

Britain has both concrete and altruistic interests in the maintenance of world peace, and in the preservation of the League of Nations, on which her foreign policy is based.

She has taken a step toward conciliating Italy. Mussolini's refusal to consider anything but acquiescence of other nations in all that he demands at bayonet's point will only bolster faith in Britain's sincerity.

Youth and Liquor

"ALCOHOL still intoxicates! Changes in public policy do not change the nature of alcohol and its effects." The quotation is taken from "Youth Faces the Liquor Problem," an interesting and informative pamphlet published by Allied Youth, a nationwide movement of young people which promotes study of the liquor problem.

Bert H. Davis, its author, uses no sledge hammer. Wisely aware that dogmatic assertion often merely provokes stubborn resistance he wields a weapon of quiet persuasion which is very effective. Like the legendary man from Missouri, youth demands to be shown. By a Socratic method of discussion Mr. Davis answers many questions which perplex and confuse the growing-up generation and make it less necessary actually to rub shoulders with drink in order to acquire firsthand knowledge of the facts. Here are a few of the questions honestly asked by juvenile groups:

> Does alcohol deserve a place in home life?
> Can I be popular if I never drink?
> Are there any gains from alcohol?
> Is it hard to refuse?

It is a fine, wholesome sign of the independence with which youth is grappling with the complex questions confronting them that they do ask them and fiercely demand satisfactory answers. Because it is doing just that the Allied Youth organization deserves the support of all who want their own and other people's sons and daughters to enjoy fun and companionship—free from alcohol.

The Reader Takes a Hand

RUSSIA has begun a fascinating experiment in authorship. Soviet writers have started to read selections from their books to audiences of young people who criticize and suggest improvements.

High hopes are entertained of this experiment. It is the reduction to a system of a method that has often proved useful when sporadically employed in the past. Alert authors have frequently taken hints from their readers, though Jane Austen once declined a suggestion made by no less distinguished an admirer than the Prince Regent to the effect that she should write a romantic costume novel. Trollope, publishing his stories in monthly parts, overheard an unknown lady in a public place say that she was tired of his famous character, Mrs. Proudie. "Madam," said Trollope, "she shall disappear in the next issue." And, sure enough, she did.

The choice of children as critics is wise, if rather bold. Children have excellent taste, which they tend to express quite pungently. On being asked which of the "Alice" books she preferred, did not a small girl, after deep thought, make the sufficient reply, "The 'Wonderland' is less dull than the other"? Yet they can discern merit in unexpected places. They rescued from the rubbish heap of political controversy the bright shining gem of "Gulliver's Travels." Assuredly they are good, if severe, critics.

Canada, American Nation

Book News of the Day

FULLY to understand Canada it is needful to consider it as an American country. Out of any other point of view misconceptions are bound to arise, even for Englishmen visiting the Dominion. This theme is strongly set forth in this study (CANADA, AN AMERICAN NATION, by John W. Dafoe, Columbia University Press. $3). The writer is that internationally known newspaperman, the managing editor of the Manitoba Free Press. His book is divided into three parts, each part originally having been a lecture at Columbia University.

One has only to read a few pages to find that Mr. Dafoe is a Canadian first, last and foremost. While one gathers he is a believer in the Commonwealth of Nations, the accent is very much on nation. He deals exhaustively with Canada's high nationhood, claiming that the Dominion gained much of its inspiration from America.

Speaking of Canada's lack of control over its external affairs, Mr. Dafoe asserts that the situation was anomalous and potentially dangerous. He pays a tribute to the motherland by adding that the fact of so little friction occurring was because the British put realities above theories and dignities.

We then pass to the chapter or lecture entitled, "Canada as a Democracy," in which the author goes into detail as to the part American influence played in the making of Canada.

The chapter dealing with "Canada as a Neighbor," he divides into six compartments, such as, peace, with friction, for a century, the free interchange of population, advantages of reciprocal trade, world affairs, and North American attitudes.

Claiming the vision of an editorial prophet, Mr. Dafoe sees "the possibility of the emergence of the common isolationist attitude on the part of the North American nations against the ouside world—North American *contra mundum* not in an aggressive but in a defensive sense. . . . If the League of Nations disappears, if the collective system of keeping peace breaks down, if older nations begin to align themselves into groups, keeping a precarious peace and arming themselves for the inevitable war, there will be an instinctive urge on the part of the North American peoples to retire behind their ramparts and look on."

As to Mr. Dafoe's qualifications for speaking on Canada: first of all he is a typical Canadian, rugged, turgid, vigorous. No man in Canada has more forcefully put forward his views on Canada—as a nation. He has been at the head of the Manitoba Free Press for thirty-five years. He was chosen by Sir Robert Borden, wartime Prime Minister of Canada, to accompany him to the British Conference in Paris in 1919 as representative of the Canadian Department of Public Information. E. B.

In Breslau, Treasure Room of Art



From an Old Print. Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston

A Sally to Silesia

IN A dozen substantial visits to Germany, covering more than a dozen years, I had never been to Silesia until—just now. This is typical of those who travel in the Reich, for Silesia is the forgotten region of German pleasure travel, except on the part of Germans themselves, who know and love it well. It stretches far to the southeast of Brandenburg and Saxony, a German peninsula or wedge between Polish and Czechoslovakian territory.

Politically, this province is the achievement of Frederick the Great, whose brilliance and tenacity in acquiring and keeping it for Prussia have hardly ever been matched in any chapter of the world's history. He was simply not to be denied. He seized it in 1742, in the era when all kings took what they could get, and asked no questions of conscience.

Silesia became and remains a solidly German province, one of the most beautiful and romantic in the whole Reich. It was the cradle of the movement which overthrew Napoleon, a fact of which the world is little aware, and should receive a vote of thanks from all who deplore the Napoleonic idea.

* * *

We heard of Silesia, as a district of mines and industrial towns, at the time of the 1921 Plebiscite, and perhaps decided that it could remain in some nether portion of our personal travel agenda to be visited "when, as and if," but such a decision is self-robbery, for Silesia is truly wonderful. It has mines because it has mountains, the Giant Mountains (*Riesengebirge*), snow-capped through most of the year, their flanks dotted with many a beautiful spa. It has an extraordinary galaxy of *mdlerisch*, old towns with delightful artists' "bits." And it has Breslau as its great and lovely capital, the "treasure room of ancient art, the hearth of German culture," as its official boosters call it without undue exaggeration.

Breslau is a masterpiece in great cities. Like Nuremberg, it has grown industrially important, attaining a population of 625,000, without sacrificing its individuality. It has seventeen old churches packed with treasures of art, magnificent churches which are left open to the public in the manner of Roman Catholic churches all over Europe. It is built in splendor on both banks of the River Oder, with impressive buildings, broad boulevards, riverside promenades and ingenious flower avenues.

Silesia's capital should be approached, as it were, *gradually*, and an excellent way to do so is by train from Berlin's Görlitzer Bahnhof by way of Görlitz and Hirschberg. I have always had a vague curiosity as to the obscure towns and provinces for which Berlin's barnlike railway termini are named; Lehrte, for instance, and Anhalt and Görlitz. Now at last I have seen Görlitz and found it a most charming little city, worthy of a greater role than playing godmother to a railway terminus. Görlitz is a gateway to Silesia, a foretaste of the quaint beauties of Old Breslau. Its curious "Fat Tower," crowned by a green copper hat, is Silesia's silent sentinel.

* * *

At Hirschberg, well inside the gateway, the scenery grows suddenly in stature, for the town nestles at the very foot of the snow-crowned Giant Mountains. The first syllable of Hirschberg means deer, and I did, in fact, see a finely antlered deer bounding on rubbery hoofs in a field just outside the town.

Wriggling in many a horseshoe curve, past oddly lettered switch houses (DOT, ROT, SOT, SOB, POO), one's train draws finally into one of Breslau's stations and the visitor is keyed up to expectations of something very special. To my delight I found that it was christening day. Into the venerable *Domkirche* young mothers were carrying their infants to be named. Feeling ridiculously furtive I slipped inside to watch the service, to listen to the triumphant peals of organ music. Then I repeated my maneuver in the Kreuzkirche, the Sandkirche, and several other magnificent old churches.

I missed seeing the paintings by Fischer von Erlach, Lucas Cranach and many another master. But I can make good these omissions and I have as net gain the memory of Breslau's mothers carrying their children to stone fonts which were old when Columbus reached the New World.

There is one spot, a small bridge called the *Dombrücke*, where you may find yourself completely enveloped by the atmosphere of Old Breslau. There are churches to the right of you, churches to the left of you, churches before and behind you, all beautiful, and all full of tradition. And beneath the bridge on which you stand the swift green Oder, Breslau's path to the sea, hurries northward, making no stop for church and no apologies for its haste. It is a busy river with a lot of work to do, the symbol of today-amid-yesterday. S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Let's All Read It Again

By Frank L. Perrin

PERHAPS it is impertinent to ask, but it is pertinent to the matter under consideration to know, just how recently, if at all, we who discourse so glibly when our constitutional rights are being considered, have read the Constitution of the United States. It is not a long document, and it is not dry or uninteresting. Yet I imagine that the quite general attitude toward it as a document is about the same as our attitude toward the closely printed paragraphs in the insurance policies which we carefully put away in our strong box or office safe. We assume that what is there printed protects our property rights and indemnifies us against loss or damage. We give it no further consideration until, unhappily, we seek recourse or indemnification. Then we call for advice and counsel. We feel compelled to call upon someone to inform us just what our rights are in the premises.

Of course it is easy enough, and convincing enough, for those who have inherited the rights and privileges vouchsafed by the Constitution to plead that all these are theirs without the asking and that nothing they themselves might or could do would destroy or greatly change the guaranties or safeguards provided. But this is hardly sound reasoning. We have discovered, in recent years, that no so-called human rights are inalienable. In other lands, where perhaps political freedom and freedom of conscience were as sacredly regarded as in our own country, we have seen the last vestige of democracy destroyed, at least temporarily. We pause, as we observe these disasters, to inquire by what process and by what means the change has been wrought.

* * *

I imagine that those who have observed thoughtfully have discovered how, and perhaps why, all these things have come to pass. It is, it will be agreed, because too few of those most vitally affected have realized that the right of individual freedom of conscience is divinely, rather than humanly, bestowed, and that it must be appreciated, nurtured, watered and defended, just as all good gifts are nurtured in the hearts of men.

A day or two ago my attention was called to the fact that from the general offices of a large coal mining and distributing company in Pennsylvania there have been sent out to agents and patrons many copies of the Constitution of the United States, neatly and attractively printed. I have no means of knowing how many of those into whose hands this document may come have previously read and contemplated it. Neither do I know how many of those who have been afforded this new opportunity for study and contemplation will avail themselves of the privilege. But I have faith to believe that by this means many new and thoughtful readers will be discovered.

There is reason for this belief—this faith—in the honesty of purpose and the sincerity of the great family of Americans. By some unusual train of circumstances and events the Constitution has become "news" in the sense that everyone is talking about it and discussing it. We are told, on the one hand, that it is inadequate and in many vital respects obsolete or outworn and outmoded. On the other hand we are assured that it is substantially as sound and as adequate as when, in the wisdom of its framers, it was pronounced enduring and just.

* * *

The frequent charges of inadequacy and inefficiency are made, as one might suspect, by those who pretend to believe that they have something better to offer. Would you exchange your insurance policy, and sacrifice your rights under it, without first comparing its contractual clauses with those of the document offered by the agent of another underwriter? You would hardly be willing to take the solicitous salesman's interpretation of your old policy as unprejudiced or entirely convincing. We would all, as a first move in the direction of preserving and protecting our rights, study and learn to understand just what it is that we are being advised to part with.

Let us not deceive ourselves by believing that all this talk of change, of inadequacy, of obsolescence and of changing modes is casual, or that it is actuated and inspired by any conviction that fundamental changes must be wrought. The Constitution itself provides the methods for such amendments as are found to be necessary or advisable because of changed and changing economic conditions. But it does not contemplate fundamental changes. The basis has been laid broad and deep. Upon this basis has been erected a superstructure which has stood the test and served the needs of the people. These must endure in their substance and fundamentals.

Mirror of Opinion

How Reflation Has Helped Japan

AT THE beginning of 1932, industry and trade (in Japan) were stagnant and the banks were holding immense idle deposits. The (Japanese) Government then embarked upon its policy of reflation and liberal spending; and though it is difficult in these matters to distinguish cause and effect, a close study of recent developments leads one to conclude not that the Government has been enabled to float large issues by favorable economic conditions, but rather that the loan-financed expenditure of the Government has set in motion economic forces which were awaiting release and has thus produced those favorable conditions.

During a period of world depression (Japanese) production has shown a remarkable increase, export trade has flourished, and prices have remained fairly steady, while Japan has in some measure escaped the evils of industrial unemployment from which other countries are suffering. An addition to the national debt of some 3,000,000,000 yen (say £200,000,000) in three years is perhaps not an excessive price to pay for such benefits; and indeed it may be argued that the increase in production constitutes an addition to national wealth sufficient to offset the budget deficits.—*From "Economic Conditions in Japan," by Mr. G. B. Sansom and Mr. H. A. Macrae of the British Embassy in Tokyo. Published by the British Government.*

The Wide Horizon

Currencies in the Salon

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

"IT WILL be a good thing for us," said the Englishwoman who lives on the Continent, "when the franc goes off gold. Just think of the many more francs we will get for our pounds—or our dollars."

In the international salon this remark provoked protests. "I thought," replied a Polish lady, "that you were a professing Socialist. And yet you openly rejoice in the misfortunes of thrifty French folks because you may profit by them."

Apparently the point was completely lost on the Englishwoman, for she began to relate how, in 1926, she had bought the loveliest pair of shoes in Paris for half a crown, that is to say half a dollar, and how cheap living was.

"Cheap for whom?" asked the Frenchwoman. "Not for the French, and they still count in France. They had only the same number of francs, and they had to pay the same number of francs for everything they required. Very soon, indeed, they had to pay many more, for prices went up almost as quickly as the franc went down."

An orthodox economist who was present was exceedingly severe. "Of course a few people stand to gain by monetary upheavals: speculators and individuals who snap up bargains, rejoicing in the petty personal advantages which they obtain from the ruin and misery of millions. It is precisely this immoral thinking that is bringing chaos."

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"Oh, come," expostulated an official, "there are real arguments based not on personal but on public grounds, for the depreciation of monies which for this or that reason have become overvalued in relation to other monies. Those whose savings were in francs in 1926 were, it is true, practically wiped out. But French trade was stimulated, and tourism was encouraged. Wages and prices went up; the workers, the manufacturers, and the shopkeepers were better off than ever. But I agree that there was a reaction. The fact is that wages and prices overshot their proper coefficient, and therefore France was at a disadvantage. In addition there was a world slump. The franc had to be brought into line with other currencies."

"Where is the process to stop?" asked the orthodox economist. "The franc is cut in 1926. A few years later the pound goes off gold. The devaluation of the dollar follows. Now it is argued that the franc must be further reduced to enable it to compete with the pound which, at its lower rate, has captured export trade. Now not only may tariffs be raised against imports from France to offset the commercial advantages of the new franc, but there is a menace of putting the pound on a lower level. The dollar would presumably follow suit. Would the franc thereupon again be depreciated to keep abreast in this race toward zero? If the relative positions are to be kept, is it not obviously sensible to keep them by stabilization?"

"How do you account for the contrast in the experience of France and England?" asked the Frenchwoman. "I mean that while prices soon went up here after 1926, far beyond the point where they compensated for the difference between the old franc and the new paper franc, in England prices remained the same. In France one had to have at least five times as many francs as before to live as before; but in England the same number of pounds, despite devaluation, bought the same number of things."

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"The economic law is constant, but the circumstances were different," explained the economist. "Theoretically, all things being equal, prices should go up proportionately as currency goes down. But there are many counteracting forces."

"Have you noticed," put in an American voice, "how the objectives of British and American policy were opposed? When the pound abandoned gold, everybody was concerned to keep prices steady in England, just as if nothing whatever had happened. And for the English people in general nothing had happened. They had the same number of pounds and the same number of things. Whereas in the United States the purpose of the policy of dollar depreciation was frankly to make prices soar in the terms of currency. It was a policy which largely failed because of conditions which made the opposite policy succeed in England."

"It isn't monetary juggling which will get us out of the mess in France; it's just good financial administration," said the official. "The politicians put up the false dilemma of devaluation or deflation. But devaluation or not, there had to be deflation. They were not alternatives. The fact is, technically, the franc was unassailable. It had a gold coverage of over 80 per cent. But the budget is never really balanced, and taxes are too high to be borne; and the Treasury cannot go on living on loans and recurrently finds its coffers empty. France, like most countries, is overspending. That way bankruptcy lies. But how is a halt to be called? No elector's interests must be touched. . . ."

"In short," said a Russian, "this is not essentially a financial but a political problem. A problem of regime. . . . Is France, are other countries, competently governed? And how should they be governed if the capitalist collapse and the social revolution are to be avoided?"